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news while it is news.

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR

G. M'NIER FATALLY SHOT BY EDWARD M'COOL

Tragedy Due to the Alleged Intimacy of the Victim With Mrs. McCool---Both Men Make Statements.

VICTIM OPERATED ON AT HOSPITAL

Had a Friend Tear Up a Bunch of Letters Which He Had In His Pocket---McCool Surrenders to Police---Walked In Eating a Sandwich.

NATIONAL AFFAIR IN EVERY DETAIL

TOLD ON DEATH BED.

On dying gasps and blood choking in his throat, G. M'Nier, in the room at St. Mary's, told the victim of the tragedy the following words which were written on a slip of paper by States Attorney Redmon who was seated at the table.

"I am going to be looked up," he said, addressing his remark to Sergeant Imboden.

Imboden is used to hearing such things and he looked up over his glasses and said:

"What for?"

"Well," said McCool, "I am the man that shot W. G. McNeil."

With these words McCool reached in his pocket and took out a revolver. Officer Imboden at once realized the situation and grabbed the revolver and took it away from McCool in an instant.

It proved, however, that McCool did not mean to do anything desperate. He simply wanted to hand over his gun and was ready to be locked up.

He told the officers that he had nothing to say, but later made a statement to a reporter for the Herald.

McCool was taken to the county jail and was confined in the cell room on the second floor.

TOLD IN CELL ROOM.

Edward McCool's statement made at the county jail at midnight as he sat on the edge of his bed and after being told of the fact that McNeil would die was as follows:

"It is best for me to say as little as possible. The one thing I do want to say is that I will have much to say later on and when all the truth is known I am sure that the public will justify me in what I have done."

"Of course I do not deny having done the shooting. I gave myself up to the police."

"I am dying," said McCool. "Well, of course it will take time for the public to know everything and when the proper time comes I will tell all. I understand how these things are and the people want to know but I have made up my mind that it would be better for me not to talk too much now."

"You ask if there were four shots fired or if McNeil fired any shots," said McCool. "As to that I do not care to say. I had rather not talk about the details of the affair."

"No," said McCool, "My wife would not have anything to say should you see her. Do not try to see her. I would feel grateful if the newspapers and the public would not be too ready to censure her until they know all the truth. No, I do not think my wife would have a word to say about the matter. Poor girl, she is troubled enough now."

But please remember that I do particularly want to say that the public will believe when they know all that I have to say that I was justified. I will probably have a lot to tell before I get out of here and I expect that I will be here for a good while."

Edward McCool was, until a few weeks ago, employed by the International school of correspondence and is a brother of C. S. McCool who has charge of the branch in this city. He is about 32 years old and good looking.

McNeil is a member of the firm of McNeil and Horrall, druggists in the old library building. His wife was Cora Coon, and came from Englewood.

McNeil has one brother, Jesse, in this city, a brother, Samuel in Iowa, and two sisters, Fannie and Nellie, living at Weldon, where the parents reside. McNeil was a graduate of a Chicago college and formerly was in business at Illinois. He has been in Decatur nearly two years. McCool came from St. Louis.

McNeil was still alive at 3 30 a. m.

HEROIC MEASURES.

It took but a glance on the part of the surgeons to see that the wound was probably a fatal one and that an operation was the only chance for saving a life and that probably the operation would result in death.

As a heroic means the operation was decided upon.

Persons in the neighborhood of the McNeil residence said that they heard four shots. Mr. Harris and Miss Scribner both said that they were quite sure four shots were fired, and they also heard Mr. McNeil scream just after the shots were fired and before he came to the Scribner house.

Although four shots were fired, McCool showed signs of but two wounds. He simply wanted to hand over his gun and was ready to be locked up.

He told the officers that he had nothing to say, but later made a statement to a reporter for the Herald.

McCool was taken to the county jail and was confined in the cell room on the second floor.

That was all there was to the arrest. There was no chase for the man nor excitement. McCool simply came to headquarters and quietly gave himself up.

Wife Calls.

There was a touching scene at the jail a little while after the arrest. Mrs. McCool, a good looking young woman, called at the county jail to see her husband.

The young woman was apparently the cause of the trouble and the scene which followed her calling upon her husband was a sad one and the officers refrained from looking upon the meeting.

Mrs. McCool remained for a time at the jail and then left.

PERFECTLY COOL.

Without knowing how bad a wound had been inflicted by the pistol shot, McCool was locked in the cell room and the doors were closed.

Later at night, however, he was awakened by a reporter and was told of the extent of McNeil's wounds and he did not seem surprised that the wound had been a fatal one.

Mrs. McCool said that he appreciated being called upon by a reporter although he had but little to say. He did not want, he said, to talk too much and hurt his case, but he made a brief statement.

The prisoner did not seem greatly excited. He exhibited wonderful composure and at the same time did not show the least signs of boasting of what he had done. He was quiet.

Another Scene.

While the injured man was being taken to the hospital and his welfare looked after another scene of the tragedy was being enacted at police headquarters.

Edward McCool, the man who did

accompanying him to destroy the letters were removed from the pocket of Mr. McNeil's coat and were torn into little bits.

McNeil, suffering as he was, witnessed the destruction of these until the last had been torn into tiny pieces. The letters when torn filled a big tin wash basin. No part of any of the letters big enough to show the contents was saved.

Quiet Surrender.

The surrender of McCool was very quietly done. It took place at police headquarters while the interest was centered on the injured man.

AT THIS PLACE FOR THERE WERE

cigar ashes on the floor and several cigar stubs found which would indicate that the man had remained in that place for some time awaiting the return of McNeil.

The victim left his store about 10 30 After closing he went directly to his home, little realizing the fate that awaited him.

Said It Was Burglar.

At the Scribner residence after he partially regained consciousness and before being removed to the hospital, McNeil told Mr. Harris that it was a burglar who had shot him and urged Mr. Harris to hurry to the house and prevent the burglar's escape.

Later, however, when the dying statement was being made, McCool said that he thought he recognized the man as McCool.

He evidently did not know how badly he had been hurt and thought that any scandal might be avoided.

Shortly after the shooting a butcher named Barber saw a man running east on King street. This man was supposed to be McCool escaping from the place.

Mrs. McCool Out of City.

A very sad feature about the shooting is that Mrs. McNeil, the wife of the man who was shot, was not in the city at the time and she cannot possibly get here before 4 o'clock this afternoon, which will very likely be too late to see her husband before he dies.

Friends of the family sent telegrams to Mrs. McNeil summoning her immediately home. Up until an early hour this morning no reply had been received but it was thought that the messages probably reached Mrs. McNeil as it was known that she was visiting at her parents' home in Englewood.

His Only Relation.

THE GRADE LINE

On West Main Street Again Comes Up and Causes Discussion.

IT IS TOO HIGH FOR UNIVERSITY

While Street Car Company and City Officials Claim It's Right.

The Barber Asphalt people who have the contract for grading and constructing asphalt pavement on West Main street are here to construct the same.

This fact has renewed the contention relating to the grade of the street in relation to the grading of the university grounds. The university people feel that the grade of the street is too high for the university building and that the result must be to materially destroy the appearance of the buildings and grounds. This matter was seriously discussed the latter part of last week and Sunday it was decided by a number of gentlemen interested in the university that an appeal should be made to Mayor Shelling Monday to have the street lowered in front of the university.

The matter was taken up Monday with the result that the city engineer went to the grounds and run a level to determine the height of the street grade in its relation to the building and reported that the crown of the street in front of the building is 11 1-2 inches lower than the top of the lower step at the entrance or 11 1-2 inches lower than the water table. This means of course that the sidewalk will be the same distance below the water table as the surface of the walk will be on a level with the surface of the crown in the center of the street. This will not be as bad as many have believed it would be. Those directly interested in any change in the grade are the university, the asphalt contractor, the street car company and the city.

The street grade was established some time last summer. Some time in the fall the street car company brought its track down to the grade given it. The company now claims that if it is compelled to change its grade and relay its track the same will in time settle and if done so near the time of paving the street it will have to be relaid which would entail a large expense to the company. It refuses, therefore, to consider the regrading or relaying of its track as the company's expense. The representative of the asphalt people likewise objects to the changing of the grade at this time because the additional expense involved would necessitate an entire new contract and new guarantees. The city council has of course taken no action because it has as yet had no time to do so. It will readily be seen that the expense of the changes contemplated would fall on the city altogether. It is unfortunate that the conditions which have obtained and which are apparently so unsatisfactory were not anticipated in time to avoid them. It is unfortunate that in the minds of many the effect of these conditions is injurious to the university building in which our people have taken so much pride and contributed so much in money to build. It is unfortunate that there seems no way now open to remedy the trouble.

But this may be said in favor of the university buildings. If the street is 11 1-2 inches lower than the base of the building after the ground is properly graded and soded the appearance will not be nearly so bad as some have supposed. Following are statements made in relation to the matter by City Engineer Loring, W. L. Shellabarger, secretary of the Decatur Traction company, and Superintendent Hatch of the asphalt company, which are published at their request.

The Company Won't Pay.

Secretary Shellabarger of the Decatur Traction company says:

"The fact is the tracks are just where they were laid last fall and have not been touched since spring. So far as the claim of the grade having been raised at any point on the Oakland park frontage it is a mistake. On the contrary it was lowered from six inches to two feet and a half in front of the old park and the track came out on top of the ground about 150 feet west of the west line of the old park."

QUESTION OF COLOR

WAS NOT CONSIDERED BY UNITED STATES COURT IN THIS DECISION.

STATUTE UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Same Court Gives Decision in Relation to the Lands of the Calumet Canal Company.

Washington, May 4.—The United States supreme court in an opinion by Justice Brewer today in a case involving the validity of section 5507 revised statutes, respecting the bribery of persons protected by the 15th amendment, affirmed the decision of the lower court declaring the statute unconstitutional. The defendant was indicted for bribing negro voters in the congressional elections of the 22nd district of Kentucky in 1900. He was arrested. He sued out a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the statute was in contravention of the federal constitution. The district court thereupon discharged him and the government brought the case to the supreme court which affirmed the opinion.

In announcing the opinion of the court Justice Brewer said that no point had been made of the fact that the persons bribed were of color. Speaking of the statute he said:

"On its face it is clearly an attempt to exercise a power supposed to be conferred by the 15th amendment in respect to all elections and not in pursuance of general control by congress over any particular elections. The change this statute enacted to punish the bribery of persons named in the 15th amendment at all elections, to a statute punishing the bribery of any nature at certain elections, would be in effect judicial legislation."

COURT OPINIONS DIFFER.

Calumet Company Wins Its Case Before Highest Tribunal.

Washington, May 4.—In the United States supreme court today an opinion was delivered in the case of Keen vs. the Calumet Canal company involving land under non-movable waters in northern Indiana. The decision was favorable to the company.

The land in question extends to the Illinois state line and the Calumet company claimed title under conveyances from the state, which derived the property from the government through the swamp land act. The court held that the state's principle of conveyancing should control.

Justices White and McKenna united in a dissenting opinion attacking that principle.

Monday's Ball Games.

Rockford, May 4.—The pitching of Holmes was the feature of the game. Rockford 0 4 3 Cedar Rapids 2 8 3 Batteries—Beedles and Stark; Holmes and Smith.

Davenport, May 4.—A base on balls an error and single gave Davenport the game. Davenport 2 5 1 Dubuque 2 5 4 Batteries—Hughes and Lobbeck; Isbelf and Jameson.

Bloomington, May 4.—Through inability to hit safely at the proper time Bloomington lost the game. Bloomington 1 8 6 Rock Island 2 11 1 Batteries—Bishop and Donovan and Belt; Case and O'Leary.

National League.

Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 1. Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 3. Brooklyn 5, Philadelphia 6. Boston, Mass., May 4.—Postponed—Rain.

American League.

Boston 4, Washington 4. New York 4, Philadelphia 2. Chicago 6, Detroit 1. St. Louis 4, Cleveland 1.

Engineer's Statement.

George V. Loring, city engineer, said: "There never was a grade established on West Main street from the Wabash west to Fairview avenue until the present grade was established and adopted by the board of public works."

AN UNKNOWN ASSASSIN

Lexington, Ky., May 4.—Just after he had finished filing the papers for reopening the contested election cases of Breathitt county, Hon. James B. Marcum was shot and killed by an unknown assassin. He fell in his tracks in front of the entrance of the court house at Jackson, Ky., his death being almost instantaneous. Marcum was counsel for the fusionists contesting for the offices now held by the democrats. As a result of his efforts and his sympathy with the Cockrell faction in the Hargis-Cockrell feud, he had for a year been generally regarded as a "marked man."

Various plots to assassinate him had been reported and sworn to in affidavits. For seventy-two days last fall he was a prisoner in his own home. The bitterness of the feud somewhat abated, however, and the election cases were allowed to stop until Monday. Despite warnings Marcum felt safe in resuming his interrupted practice. This morning after filing the papers he walked from the clerk's office to the front door of the court house and facing the street engaged in conversation with Benjamin Ewing. The corridor was full of men. Ewing was half leaning on Marcum's shoulder. A shot rang out in the rear of the corridor. Marcum staggered and as he sank to the floor another shot was fired. The first bullet entered the neck passing through the body. The next shot passed through the top of his head. There was so much confusion that no one seemed to be able to state accurately where the assassin was located.

The assassin is still unknown and no arrests have been made. Marcum's body lay for ten minutes untouched. Even his friends feared to approach the place. The men finally picked up the body. It was finally picked up and taken home. Some say that they saw the assassin run out of 135 Fear door and it seemed certain that he escaped that way during the confusion. It is generally believed that the assassin was recognized by some people, but no one thus far has the courage to name him. Marcum was a trustee of the Kentucky state college. United States commissioner of his district, and represented several large corporations. He had avoided feuds and until he took charge of the election cases, which involved the Hargis faction, he had been a friend of both sides. For three months, beginning last July, he did not leave his home, and after that for months was always accompanied by his wife and women friends or carried one of his children with him for protection.

No One There.

No one was at home at the time the shooting occurred. The house was dark. McNeil had a key to the back door and it was through that entrance that he went into the house. Hardly had he gone a step when his progress was arrested by the bullets. Four shots were fired. That is a certainty. G. W. Harris says that he heard the four shots fired in rapid succession.

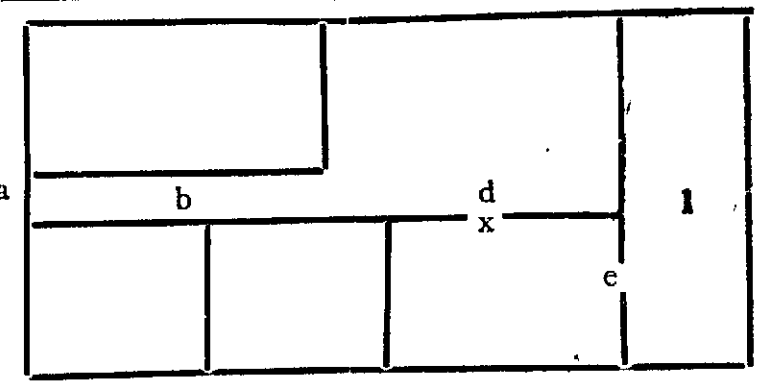
After Mr. McNeil came to the Scribner residence Mr. Harris and others took a light and went to the scene of the shooting. On the kitchen door was smeared blood and on the floor of the kitchen just inside was a pool of blood. It was evident that Mr. McNeil had not passed this point. He probably was shot there and then rushed away.

Could See Either Way.

A further examination proved almost beyond a doubt that Mr. McCool must have stood at the door leading from the dining room to the kitchen. At this point he could see the back kitchen door and could from where he stood shoot anyone entering or he could stand in the same place and shoot at one coming in the front door.

Smoked and Waited.

It was plain that McCool had stood



A—front door.
B—Hall.
C—Dining room.
D—Door between dining room and kitchen.
E—Kitchen.
F—Back Porch.

The point indicated is where McCool shot. From this point he could see McNeil when he entered by the front door or he could see him if he came in by the kitchen door as was the case. At the kitchen door, indicated, B, is where McNeil stood when he was shot.

It is known that McCool stood at the dining room door because cigar ashes were found there.

The shooting, was giving himself up to the police and Chief Daniel Sullivan realizing that a dying statement would be of great value prevailed upon the surgeons to postpone the operation for a short time until he could summon the state's attorney.

A carriage was sent for State's Attorney Redmon and he was hurried to the hospital.

Told Story With Great Effort.

The dying man was on a table in the operating room. He was covered with a blanket and his hand was tied with a piece of cloth to stop temporarily the flow of blood.

The dying man spoke with great effort. He rested on one side and groaned and was just able to talk loud enough for the persons gathered in the room to hear what was said.

After every sentence McCool seemed to suffer great pain and his words were interrupted by the gurgling of blood in his throat. Every moment and every word spoken by McNeil seemed to bring him nearer to death but the statement was finally extracted from him and then the nurses hurried the man to the main operating room on the second floor of the hospital and the operation was at once started.

Tore Up the Letters.

Letters, the contents of which will never be known, figured conspicuously in the making of the dying statement. McNeil in his pocket had a number of letters and these he asked a friend

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THE CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS ARE COMING

MEETING OF STATE COUNCIL IN DECATUR.

The annual convention of the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic secret and fraternal organization, will be held in this city Tuesday and Wednesday. Probably several hundred members will be in attendance. The regular delegates who have a voice in the convention number ninety, and represent about 6,000 knights of the state.

Patrick L. McArdle, a Chicago attorney, who is the district deputy supreme knight for this state, will preside.

The convention will probably open with solemn high mass at St. Patrick's Catholic church and will be followed by the opening business session at 10 a. m. The business sessions will be held behind closed doors and only members of the order will be admitted. All the sessions will be at the Knights of Columbus hall in the Central Block.

It is likely that there will be a contest for the office of district deputy supreme knight, Thomas H. Cannon of Chicago, being an opponent to Mr. McArdle who will likely be a candidate for re-election to the office.

Tuesday night there will be a banquet at the St. Nicholas hotel and probably a business session will be held Wednesday if all of the business is not concluded Tuesday.

Wednesday night there will be a reception at the Knights of Columbus hall. This event will be largely for the local members. There will be music and dancing.

Besides the regular delegation from Chicago a large number of the members of the order from that place have indicated their intention of coming to Decatur.

The delegates from the local lodge are James O'Mara and John R. Fitzgerald.

The State Officers.

The state officers who will preside are as follows:

State deputy supreme knight—Patrick L. McArdle, Chicago.

State treasurer—James J. Tanyan, Chicago.

State advocate—M. J. Dougherty, Galesburg.

State warden—John W. Sweeney, Alton.

State chaplain—Rev. William J. Healy, Effingham.

State secretary—John A. Lambert, Chicago.

This is the first time that the convention has ever been held outside of Chicago, and for this reason the members of the local organization have taken much pains to have the arrangements perfect and to provide well for the entertainment of the visitors.

The committees who have had the local arrangements in charge are as follows:

General committee—J. W. Walker, chairman; George Murray, secretary; L. W. Black, T. P. Muleady and M. H. McElroy.

Reception committee—Michael Mahay, Rev. Dean Murphy, J. J. Moran, J. J. Maloney and P. W. Finn.

The Local Council.

Decatur Council No. 577, the members of which will be hosts of the occasion, was organized about two years ago. The membership has rapidly increased, and now numbers about 200. John R. Fitzgerald was the first grand and James O'Mara at present holds the office.

The banquet at the St. Nicholas hotel Tuesday night will be an elaborate affair. It is expected that about 200 persons will attend.

At the conclusion of the banquet there will be a toastmaster, Father Murphy, rector of St. Patrick's church acting as toastmaster.

The toasts will be as follows:

Toastmaster—Rev. Dean Murphy.

Invocation—Rev. Father Healy.

State chaplain, Effingham, Ill.

Greeting—James O'Mara, grand knight, Decatur council.

Pope Leo XIII—Rev. Father J. J. Quinn, Chatsworth, Ill.

Delightful effects are secured by adding Appliques of cotton flowers to trail white net draperies. Either bobbin or point d'esprit curtains are ornamented in this manner. Lace-edged ruffles of the net are used as a finish to these draperies and the transferred flowers selected from daintily designed cottons are arranged in trailing patterns or in separated bunches.

Steel and iron may be brilliantly polished with a paste made of equal parts of brick dust and whiting, moistened with a little paraffin. Apply with an old piece of cloth or leather and polish with a clean lather.

Potato pe lings, if dried in the oven, are very useful for fire lighting. If sufficiently abundant, they may entirely take the place of wood, but in any case they will economize it.

When nailing into hard wood the nails often bend. This may be prevented by dipping them into lard, oil or other grease before hammering them in.

A set of wicker furniture is enamelled a soft shade of gray. The short settee and chairs have cushions of ivory white cottons covered with scattered violets and leaves, and these are tied to the different pieces with gray and violet liberty satin ribbons of the most delicate tints. A table belongs to the set and several footstools, each of which has its own tiny cushion.

A wedding repast served any time before 1 o'clock would be called a wedding breakfast. After that, it seems to be, it would be perfectly safe to call it a wedding supper. You certainly could not speak of a wedding breakfast at an afternoon affair. The usual menu for a simple wedding breakfast is any cold sliced fowl, with creamed oysters or a salad on the same plate, a variety of thin sandwiches, and then ice or frozen pudding, with small cakes and coffee. A punch is usually served at a wedding breakfast, either liquor or fruit, as the hostess thinks wise. It is perfectly proper for a bride to send out her notes of thanks for wedding presents before the ceremony, but if she is very busy it is not bad form for her to send them within a week after she is married.

The fine lingerie stocks are an especial feature this season, and a prevailing tone among them is the use of bias bands fastened together. Often Irish lace insertions form the body of the stock and tabs, and this insertion is edged by several rows of the fastened lingerie folds. Sometimes the folds are made of colored batiste and the result of the combination is charming.

As a majority of these stocks fasten with hooks or with jeweled pins in the back, the outlook for shirtwaist stocks would be dreary, were it not for clever contrivances that give the old-time way of fastening in the back and the new-time tab front. The tie and tabs are cut separate from the stock, but fastened to it at the back, so that one side slips through the other, as of old. The ties, bands, whatever one may call them, are then drawn around to the front where the tabs, just meeting, are held in place by link buttons matching the cuff buttons work with the waist. In other models one tab crosses the other in front and the two are held together by a single stud. Or, perhaps, the tabs flare into soft scarf ends, and one is tied over the other without a bow, the two ends hanging flat.

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As a majority of these stocks fasten with hooks or with jeweled pins in the back, the outlook for shirtwaist stocks would be dreary, were it not for clever contrivances that give the old-time way of fastening in the back and the new-time tab front. The tie and tabs are cut separate from the stock, but fastened to it at the back, so that one side slips through the other, as of old. The ties, bands, whatever one may call them, are then drawn around to the front where the tabs, just meeting, are held in place by link buttons matching the cuff buttons work with the waist. In other models one tab crosses the other in front and the two are held together by a single stud. Or, perhaps, the tabs flare into soft scarf ends, and one is tied over the other without a bow, the two ends hanging flat.

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AT BLOOMINGTON

THE STATE CAMP OF MODERN WOODMEN Will Meet During the Present Week.

While the Modern Woodmen of Illinois are in session in Bloomington next Wednesday there will be held simultaneously similar conventions by the members of the order in thirty-two other states.

On Wednesday, May 6, the thirty-three state camps will be held and delegates will be elected to attend the head camp which will convene at Indianapolis on Tuesday, June 16.

From reports received from the various county camps held on April 1 it is known that a large majority of the state camps will be composed of delegates who favor some kind of a readjustment.

While in some instances resolutions were passed against any kind of a change, the greater number realized the necessity for a change and favor settling the question once and for all time to come at the Indianapolis head camp. The only question left unsettled is the one of plan.

There is evidently a strong majority against the step-wise feature of the committee plan to age 70, and remaining level after that age with a rate of \$3.75 each assessment. There is no use saying this fact, and if this fact exists it is believed the head camp delegates will feel in duty bound to respect the wishes of the majority, as officially expressed through the county camps, and reject the proposition.

The Number of Delegates.

Each state camp is entitled to representation on the basis of one head camp delegate for each 1,500 members, or major fraction of that number. Based on the beneficiary and social membership in good standing on January 1, 1920, each state at its state camp on May 6, will elect head camp delegates as follows:

Illinois	89
Iowa	51
Wisconsin	36
Kansas	42
Nebraska	30
Minnesota	34
Michigan	27
South Dakota	9
North Dakota	8
Missouri	42
Indiana	16
Ohio	14
West Virginia	3
Pennsylvania	7
Wyoming	1
Montana	3
Idaho	2
Washington	7
Oregon	3
California	5
Colorado	7
Oklahoma	7
Indian Territory	2
Maryland	1
Delaware	1
New Jersey	1
New York	5
Connecticut	2
Rhode Island	1
Vermont	2
Maine	2
Utah	1
Nevada	1
Total	460
Officers	5
Total	465

Necessary for a majority—235.

Where to be Held.

Below follows the places of meeting of the several state camps.

Illinois	At Bloomington.
Iowa	At Des Moines.
Wisconsin	At La Crosse.
Kansas	At Emporia.
Nebraska	At South Omaha.
Minnesota	At St. Paul.
Michigan	At Owosso.
Missouri	At Jackson.
Indiana	At Marion.
Ohio	At Toledo.
South Dakota	At Sioux Falls.
North Dakota	At Wahpeton.
Virginia	At Parkersburg.
Pennsylvania	At Beaver Falls.
Wyoming	At Rock Springs.
Montana	At Great Falls.
Idaho	At Lewiston.
Washington	At Walla Walla.
Oregon	At The Dalles.
California	At Long Beach.
Colorado	At Cripple Creek.
Oklahoma	At Okmulgee.
Indian Territory	At Chickasha.
Maryland	At Crisfield.
Delaware	At Wilmington.
New Jersey	At Newark.
New York	At Jamestown.
Connecticut	At Norwich.
Rhode Island	At Woonsocket.
Vermont	At Montpelier.
Maine	At Bangor.

Who May Vote.

The state camps and the state clerk or those elected to fill the vacancies, should any occur, are the only state officers who are entitled to vote in the state camp. The state council and the state clerk have all the rights of a delegate (are entitled to vote and receive the same compensation), except that the state clerk receives \$10 and mileage, while the state council is \$5 and mileage at the rate of 3 cents a mile for the distance actually and necessarily traveled by the most practical route in going from the location of his camp and returning therefrom, provided that mileage allowed in any state or territory shall not be less than the usual transportation rates.

In some states other state officers were elected, but they have no vote in the state camp, and if they attend they will not be entitled to any compensation, unless they have been elected delegates.

Readjustment Wins.

The official organ of the head camp has the following to say of readjustment in its issue received here yesterday:

The reports from the several states show that all of the thirty-three states in the jurisdiction, with possibly four exceptions, have, through their county camps, elected delegates to the state camps who are instructed in favor of so readjusting our rates so that every certificate can be paid in full with the levying of not more than twelve assessments a year. Few of the county camps discussed plans, except to declare in favor of or against certain features of the committee plan. It is seen that there will be a clear majority against the first table of rates, or the first plan, as it is called, published by the head camp committee. This plan with rates increasing each year to age 70, then remaining level at \$3.75 each assessment. This \$3.75 rate is not popular. It is urged that it would place a burden upon the present old men which would not be acceptable. While it is true that the society could safely let the rates for all members now aged 70 remain as they are, there are so few of them, the rate is not attractive for present young men who will be the old men of the future, so it is safe to say that this feature of the committee plan is already rejected. But this does not alter the oft-repeated statement that the committee plan is mathematically correct and that no adequate plan can be formulated without using the committee plan as a basis. The rates can be reduced in the higher ages so the young man may more while young and not have an undue burden placed upon him in his old age. With the mass of statistics computed by the committee in the several plans (oppositions) given by them, the delegates will have before them all necessary data, when a majority decide that they wish the rates to be for the various ages, so it will be a matter of only a few hours' computation on the part of the mathematicians to formulate the tables. There will be no occasion for further delay. The majority have endorsed the position taken by the administration and have said with them that we must do something if all certificates are to be paid in full.

It will now be the duty of the state camps to send to the head camp men who will carry out their wishes in this regard and formulate a plan which will give just such rates for every age as the majority of the delegates dictate.

We desire to repeat that since readjustment has now been won by such large majorities in nearly every state it should now be a matter of moderate and conservative action. There will be no need for undue haste. Neither will there be occasion for extreme or radical action. There is nothing in the situation to call for hysterical action on either side. There is nothing over which to show either passion or ill will. It is best to assume that every worthy neighbor is just as honest as his neighbor and that while they may not agree on all questions of policy or of detail, all are working for the one object, the perpetuity of our beloved society.

ROYALTY AND RACING.

Apropos of King Edward's interest in horse racing, the connection between the court and the turf has been close since the days of James I. But as far back as the days of King Athelstan the record is made of a present of "running" horses from his neighbor, Hugo the Great, to the Saxon monarch. King John, in his lighter moments, found distraction, too, in his "running" horses, which he used to hunt and ride across country.

But horse racing proper was not in full vogue till the reign of Elizabeth, although Henry VIII. was a great judge of horse-flesh, and imported highly bred animals from Turkey, Spain and Flanders. Although her subjects delighted in the turf, the maiden queen herself was not interested in the pastime, and did not encourage it at all with her patronage. James I., however, made horse racing a fashionable amusement and went constantly to Newmarket and other racing centers. But the matches the king witnessed were always between gentlemen riding their own horses. The hired jockey was an invention of a later and more lazy period.

Of modern royal ladies the grand duchess of Hesse has always shown a keen interest in the turf, and used to drive to many of the meetings in the neighborhood of Darmstadt during her brief married life. Queen Alexandra, though a lover of animals and once a splendid horsewoman, is essentially not "sporting." At Ascot or Goodwood she may be seen taking a pretty polite interest in the days' events, but the pastime is obviously not one of those nearest her heart. Nor has deep attractions for the princess Wales or the king's daughter, who seem to have inherited but little of sporting proclivities of their father.

Charles II. was also a racing enthusiast, and where he made things "hum" with his supporters for several nights a week, day's racing was done. The society of the seventeenth century was as diligently to Newmarket every tober as it does now.

George VI. was the most devoted racing of King Edward VII's immediate predecessors. He kept large racing stables almost from his boyhood and won the Derby and several other big races. There came a rumor one of the king's jockeys had not ridden fairly by his master's orders, in order that the odds against him would be bigger on the following day. Inquiry was made, and the angry monarch sold his stud, and for many years studiously avoided race meetings. Eventually he was induced to race his old absorption in the turf, and during the latter years of his reign for in it his chief amusement.

Queen Victoria used to make an official appearance at the bigger meetings in the earlier and more boyish days of her reign, and was specially fond of Ascot.

Fortunately, King Edward has also genuinely enjoyed the sport, and his younger days used to delight in attending race meetings in an informal way. The king watches a race with evident enthusiasm, and is a good judge of a horse's breed and capabilities. A price of Wales, by the way, though generally accompanies his father's big fixtures, is not much of a devotee of the amusement, though he is a sportsman in other directions.

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THE LOCAL SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS

RUNS INTO THOUSANDS EACH MONTH.

"Please give me a two cent stamp," says the young lady as she pushes two coppers under the glass of the stamp window of the post office, receiving in exchange a pretty red steel engraving of George Washington which she quickly sticks on the back and pastes on the corner of an envelope. The young lady who does this very thing does not realize several facts, among which that it is quite unbusinesslike to stick a stamp on the back. In no other ways many stamps are used. One often licks the gum on the back of it. A sponge is used for that purpose and when a sponge is not available the envelope is moistened and the stamp placed on it. The post office employees are never seen licking the back of a stamp and they will tell you never to fasten a stamp on a letter in that way.

The young lady who buys the picture of the father of her country with such unconcern does not realize that the two coppers she gives to the government for the trouble of carrying her letter helps to make up about \$70,000 which is expended in the same way in Decatur each year.

In other words every man, woman and child in the city of Decatur spends on an average of \$3.50 a year for postage. Some of course spend less and some much more than that amount.

One who occasionally buys a two cent stamp the business of selling them does not seem to be a very great one but as a matter of fact it is quite a big business and one which, while the article dealt in is small, means considerable work on the part of a good many persons.

Laying aside all the trouble and work the government has in designing and printing the stamps there is considerable formally which must be gone through at the local post office before the stamps are sold by the stamp clerk.

The two-cent postage stamps come to the postmaster in packages which look like they might contain ordinary stationery and which could be sent to any part of the country by express for 25 cents but which are worth just \$1.00 each. A number of these packages come to the postmaster at a time and they are all sent by the government by registered mail.

All of the postage stamps are put up in packages of 50,000 each. On the end of the package of two-cent stamps are printed in red letters "50,000. Ordinary 2-cent stamps."

On opening one of the packages which are about ten inches long and eight inches wide, it will be found that the 50,000 stamps are divided by little slips of paper into five different parts of 10,000 each and each 10,000 is divided still again into lots of 1,000 each, bits of paper showing the division point. This arrangement allows the stamps to be counted quickly and prevents mistakes.

All of the postage stamps come to the postoffice done up in packages of this kind, excepting those which are known as book stamps.

The latter are two cent stamps which come in little books convenient in size to fit the vest pocket and which are a new feature introduced during the past year or two. Little books containing twelve stamps sell for twenty-five cents.

Bank at Milmine.

Milmine is soon to have a bank of its own. It is to be a private affair and will be composed mostly of Milmine people. A new building will be erected and work will begin as soon as the material can be received. Everything will be up-to-date and substantial. Eli Peck has been selected as cashier and will move there soon.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

has stood the test 25 years. Average Annual Sales over One and a Half Millions bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Endorsed with every bottle is a Ten Cent package of Grove's Kidney and Liver Pills.

THE LOCAL SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS

RUNS INTO THOUSANDS EACH MONTH.

individual or firm, the street name and city and also the words "Postage" delivered in five days returnable without charge. It is only necessary to place an order with the postmaster and it will cost no more to have printed name in the corner than the blank envelope with the stamp the corner was bought. The price ranges according to the size of the envelope but the size generally number 5 costs only \$21.20 a 100, only \$1.25 for the cost of 1,000 a name printed in the corner as from the postage which of course amounts to \$2. If one of these envelopes is spoiled in recting it can be taken to the post office and returned and a stamp be given for it provided the envelope is entire although spoiled. Address stamps, or those which are pasted on an envelope, however are never redeemable.

The government is very exacting keeping track of all this stamp business. When the auditor goes over accounts he lets the postmaster know if there is a cent wrong one way or the other and demands a credit charge as the case may be. For example last month the Decatur postmaster was instructed to credit himself with two cents because a stamp had gone to the dead letter office and the postmaster had no record of knowing that the particular cent stamp stood to his credit.

The stamp business increases annually. The first year the present postmaster was in charge the total receipts were a little over \$60,000, but business has increased annually and during 1902 the receipts amounted to \$70,328.

A postage stamp is one article necessarily which cannot be dealt with profit. If one buys a stamp to a store keeper for two cents it will be depended upon that the seller will just two cents for it. So the young lady who buys a two cent stamp and her two coppers with so little thought of how much trouble she is causing helping the trade of the proprietor the corner drug store when she makes the purchase. She is only making a little trouble for him and is but just one of the 2,000,000 postage stamps which are sold in Decatur every year at a cost of \$70,000 to the people of the city, and she is only asking the same to carry for her at the small cost of two cents a message probably to a soldier friend in the Philippines who message would cost her about the same if she sent it by the express.

Box Social.

The school year at Brush creek will be closed with a box social on Thursday evening, to which the teachers, Miss Fitzpatrick, and pupils are invited. The patroness of the school, the patroness is two east of Decatur on the William road.

Covered dishes of burned potatoes are a rich golden tint, and are into silver-plated racks, with a chamois leather attachment to keep the contents in perfect condition when on the table.

Cerro Gordo New Era.

Marriage Licenses.

Stephen Effort Black, New York. Josephine M. Radcliffe, New York.

DR. C. C.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. (except on Sunday and holidays). Office at the corner of Main and Second streets, Decatur, Ill.

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DECATUR HERALD.

222 E. Main St., Decatur, Ill.
Published By
THE HERALD-DECATUR CO.
The Herald-Dispatch.
Established October 6, 1880.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
BY MAIL—In Advance.
Daily—Per Annum\$5.00
Daily—Six Months2.50
Semi-Weekly—Per Year1.00
BY CARRIER.
Daily—Per Week40c
Daily—Per Month1.00

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
New—Business Office29
New—Editorial Rooms221
Old—Business Office43
Old—Editorial Rooms (two rings) .43
Entered at the postoffice at Decatur, Ill., as second class matter, Address communications to THE HERALD, Decatur, Ill.

REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL TICKET.

(Sixth District, Election, Monday, June 1.)
William C. Johns of Macon.
Solon Philbrick of Champaign.
W. G. Cochran of Moultrie.

Three-eye baseball starts thundering down the pike today

It appears after all that the constitution of Illinois is in force.

Illinois has made a great discovery. There are boodiless boodlers.

What is the use to go so far as Denmark? There is something rotten in Missouri will do quite as well.

Speaker Miller was let down easy in the hope that the gavel incident would not be repeated.

Divine Right Baer admits that he holds the prize of hard coal in the palm of his right hand.

Evidently President Roosevelt did not find any evidences of "race suicide" at St. Louis on Thursday.

Good bye, April. No tears are shed at your departure this year. May can easily do better.

William J. Bryan was in St. Louis at the dedication. He got near enough to the grand stand to hear the crowds cheering his friend, Grover Cleveland.

If the Illinois and Michigan canal appropriation gets through the record will be complete. Sherman will then have lost every fight he made.

Admiral Schley vigorously denies the accusation that he is going to lecture. The old sea dog always was level-headed.

Pity for Speaker Miller and censure for Editor Hinman summarizes the boodle investigation committee's report.

The Bloomington Pantagraph sums it up thus "The gist of the legislature investigation report seems to be—'The devil take the Hinman.'"

The boodle investigation fell flat. There was no evidence to sustain the charges. Geo. Hinman should now make his Inter-Ocean be good.

It is doubtful if the Mueller bill would have passed but for the "ruction" caused by the speaker's gavel. It looks now as though the bill would become a law.

The St. Louis Midway was not dedicated. Those who enjoy that branch of a big show will be compelled to wait something like a year before beholding its glories.

The general opinion appears to be that the editor of the Inter Ocean, Geo. W. Hinman, has made of himself the kind of an animal that has long ears and has a hoarse bray.

Chicago is instituting a movement to pave all its down town streets with asphalt. This is simply following in the line of improvement which Decatur is already pushing to a successful conclusion.

The Mueller bill, over which so much trouble has arisen, was passed by the house on Friday afternoon by a vote of 81 to 19. If Speaker Miller had not introduced his gavel it is doubtful if the bill would have passed.

If Speaker Miller had wanted to prolong the session of the legislature he could not have found a more effective way of doing it than in making his fake boodle charges.

Sir Thomas Lipton is having all kinds of diversion with his new Shamrock. It looks now as though the emphasis should be put on the first syllable.

They cheered Grover Cleveland for fifteen minutes when he appeared on the platform at St. Louis. Might Mr. Bryan be mistaken in saying that Cleveland is unpopular with western democrats? Remember this took place in Missouri.

The Springfield Journal seems to be almost the only republican paper in the state willing to stand by Speaker Miller in his boodle charges. The Journal does not think the committee worked hard enough or it would have

found boodle. Why did not the Journal help the committee?

A cabinet meeting in St. Louis will be about the nearest realization of the dream of the old French town to become the capital of this great republic.

St. Louis is entertaining Ex-President Cleveland, present President Roosevelt and next President Roosevelt all at the same time. St. Louis is full of honors.

James Howard who was mixed up in the murder of Gov. Goebel of Kentucky has been convicted for the fourth time. He is preparing to take the case to the supreme court for another reversal.

There are those who are superstitious enough to think that Friday is unlucky. Suppose the opening of the base ball season had been scheduled for Thursday how much luckier would the weather have been?

When any trouble comes the Chicago papers blame it on Billy Lorimer. For a man of such constant sinning he manages to keep pretty well to the front in all Chicago affairs. He "speaks softly but carries a big stick."

The problem at St. Louis this week is to decide which is greater, President Francis or President Roosevelt. Some might be willing to arbitrate and compromise on Grover Cleveland, the only "has been."

Circuit judges are to have \$5,000 salary after July 1. This is an increase of \$1,500. Competent men are worth \$5,000. Lawyers fit to be judges have incomes far beyond the old compensation.

Considering the very fine article of weather which Friday put up for the opening of the Three I league apologies are due from those timid souls who through superstition said hard things against Friday as an opening day.

Increased talk is heard of Grover Cleveland for the democratic nomination next year. Such a thing is preposterous but monstrous Cleveland has never been accused of being a fool. He no doubt enjoys the rising tide whether Watterson and Bryan go or not.

The Inter-Ocean succeeded in musing itself all up in the traction business at Springfield. Its score-boards of bribery and boodles will have a rather stale flavor hereafter. Editor Hinman did not increase the good opinion of himself by the public.

The addition of \$150,000 to the endowment fund of the James Millikin university assures its great success from the start. There is little doubt that the \$50,000 will be forthcoming from the church commission, and insures the new benefice of Mr. Millikin.

The announcement is made that the original declaration of independence is fading so that it must be put out of human sight. According to Mr. Bryan its provisions have been fading from the minds of the American people. Still Mr. Bryan is something of a fader himself and will soon have to be tucked away in a dark corner for preservation as a relic.

There is some satisfaction in the outcome of the boodle investigation at Springfield. There was no boodle found to have been used although the searchlight was turned on with its greatest voltage. The committee dealt in no whitewash. The outcome is a little humiliating but that the legislature had not been corrupted is one great gain.

Our evening neighbor gives an interesting account of a gentleman from Assumption coming to Decatur for singers to appear at the school commencement May 13. The announcement is then made that the "treble cleft" quartet was secured. There is some curiosity to know what kind of a quartet that is. There was for some time a "Treble Cleft quartet" but this is undoubtedly the first appearance of the other kind.

The mud ditch or "stink run" known as the Illinois and Michigan canal is nearing its finish. The appropriation of over \$140,000 was defeated in the house by a vote of 80 to 50. The day of this canal has long since passed. Every cent dumped into it is wasted. It is not easily seen why any member who is not interested in the personnel of the management should vote to squander public moneys in this way.

AN ALUM SENATOR.

Old Senator Stone, of Missouri, the other day in a flamboyant speech hoped that God would paralyze his arm and unroot his tongue if he had ever done anything derogatory to the people of his state, says the Star. Poor old Bill seems to be in a hole. It now

develops that he has been an active agent of the baking powder trust. He organized a mythical society called "The Public Health Society." It was mostly composed of himself and his son, Kenneth. Then under the name of this institution he issued a pamphlet devoted to setting forth the enormous "iniquity of putting alum in baking powder. The only other basis is cream of tartar, and the baking powder trust had monopolized the whole cream of tartar imports so that if they could exclude alum they would have a clinch upon this industry. To these arts and practices Senator Stone lent his influence. When the whole thing came out in the expose of the efforts of the trust to bribe the Missouri legislators the rock under which Stone had been hiding was overturned and that individual was sent skurrying to cover like a very fat and bloated beetle who had fancied that he was hidden from the light of day. It is all very funny but the denouement is likely to be disastrous to Stone's future political prospects. He has figured hitherto as a trust buster and a friend of the people but all the while he was the paid agent of the baking powder trust. These cheap Moses who want to bring their forces out of the desert into the land of promise always seem to have a hand out.

JUDICIAL STYLE.

In Washington all the judges of the supreme court wear robes. "The practice is now extending to the court of claims, and is creeping east so that from Philadelphia to Boston the judges appear with gowns on that make them look like old women which Bob Ingersoll always insisted they are, says the Peoria Star. Gradually this custom is creeping west and now in Pittsburgh a movement is on foot to have the judges follow the eastern practice. The argument is that as a judge is not an individual or a mere citizen, but the impersonation of the law, he should wear clothes befitting his dignity and in this way he would strike awe and consternation into the mind of the beholder. A recent British critic of the United States takes the ground that love for trappings and color is such an indestructible element in human nature that after the Americans banished everything of the sort from courts of justice, executive chambers and halls of legislation they proceed as individuals to organize themselves by the million into secret societies for the prime purpose of parading at all times in all the glory of sashes, feathers, helmets and tinsel regalia galore. And this accounts for the popularity of Shriners, different kinds of Knights, Woodmen and societies in which a man can put a feather in his hat, wear a tin sword and fancy himself all and somewhat. Whether our courts will be able to administer justice any better for being robed like old women in gowns and flummery is a question. In England where these things have been handed down from remote generations, tradition may help the matter out, but there is a feeling in the American mind that common law ought to be common sense, and when a judge issues an injunction forbidding the people to assemble and talk over their grievances or argue the matter, all the robes in the world will not prevent the enjoined ones from meeting in their hall and cursing the judge with all the wealth of their vernacular. The idea that in these days a court will derive any special sanctity from the clothes which the judge wears is too funny. This will strike the western mind as highly ridiculous.

SANDBAGGING SUITS GROW LESS NUMEROUS.
In the suits filed for the May term of the Macon county circuit court there is a noticeable scarcity of personal injury suits. This is most gratifying. One of the most dangerous tendencies of the present practical money-getting age is that of speculative litigation. The vast crop of suits for damages growing out of the ordinary affairs of business have made it almost perilous to engage in any line of business where men and women are employed. The suit some time ago against the proprietor of the St. Nicholas hotel is an extreme example of the abuse of this personal injury business. There was a Turkish bath house in the hotel. A dispute arose between the man who once operated the bath rooms and his successor. In this an altercation ensued and one man was stabbed very severely. The grand jury heard the facts but did not find an indictment because, even by hearing only one side, the conclusion was reached that the cutting was done in self-defense. Almost immediately following this grand jury investigation a suit was begun for damages against not only the man who did the cutting but also against Mr. Charles Laux, who was in no way whatever connected with the affair. Mr. Laux was unfortunately in that the scrap occurred in the basement of his hotel. His further misfortune was to be

financially responsible and the consequent prey for the unscrupulous. Possibly the one who wielded the knife was proof against an execution. Any one can begin a suit whether there is the least ground for it or not if he can get the small amount of advance court costs. Often this is provided by some over-anxious lawyer who has more time than clients. The man who is sued without cause must employ an expensive attorney to keep him from being mulcted in damages. The Nor-man case is another one in point. Sym-pathy for the unfortunate child was the basis for two extravagant verdicts from which Mr. Normin could only relieve himself by the just but extremely expensive decisions of the higher courts. The case against Mr. S. S. Allsup is another in point. He gave a contract to dig a ditch to another man. A laborer employed by the contractor, not Mr. Allsup, was killed by the dirt falling in on him. In no way responsible, Mr. Allsup was forced to go into court at large expense to defend a suit wholly without foundation. Some suits for personal injuries of the many against railroads and other corporations are just. Still the larger number are purely speculative. Often attorneys and litigants divide the proceeds. The hope is held that settlements will be made, though there is little or no ground for the suits, for a sum even less than the costs of litigation. The great majority of lawyers are reputable and do not encourage this class of suits which prey upon those who are helpless except in defending vexatious and very costly litigation. It must be said on the other hand that there are some who are willing to lend a hand to foster this class of speculative suits. Public sentiment has made itself felt and happily the era of speculative litigation appears to be passing.

CHICAGO POLITICS.

"One of the living issues of the day and one that should occupy the attention of the American people as much if not more than any other is that of municipal ownership and its relation to the affairs of the city politics." Thus spoke L. J. Richardson, of Chicago, one of the former wheel horses of the democratic party in that city and who is now in Des Moines, says the Des Moines Leader. "The cities are the arteries of the nation and the nation must of necessity feel the reflex of city politics. To the uninformed a story of the politics of Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati or any of the twenty-five of the large cities of the country, would cause every good American citizen to blush for shame and would cause him to waver in his belief that the republican form of government is the best on the face of the earth. There are thirty thousand of what is known as floaters in the wards where 'Bath House' John, 'Hinky Dink' and John Rogers are in control. It is always counted that they will have to spend all the way from \$10,000 to \$15,000 in 25 cent places and 50 cent places for votes in a campaign. Another of the expenses of these politicians is that they are called on to furnish rooms and lodging for these thirty thousand of floaters for thirty days as the election laws recently passed in that state requires. Eight years ago 'Bath House' John Coughlin was the proprietor of a cheap Turkish bath parlor. Now he is immensely wealthy and president of a so-called bank that makes a practice of loaning money to the city employees, and charges them fifty per cent interest and his political pull is so great that the man must pay or lose his job. 'Hinky Dink' was a short time ago a newsboy on the streets as ignorant as they find them. Why at one time there were seventy men on the board of aldermen in Chicago and they were holding a meeting when a mischievous newsboy stuck his head in the door and shouted, 'Your saloon is on fire,' and fifty-eight of those present made a dash for the doors and windows to get to his place of business. The only way to purify this political system is for the people to take from the bosses the means of receiving bribes, and the only way to do this is to own water plants, the gas plants, the street car systems and every other of the large plants that are of such great public necessity. Until this is done you may expect to hear that the things of which I have spoken will continue."—Peoria Star.

Whether the Mueller bill was a good or bad one is not relevant. Chicago wanted it almost without a dissenter. The rest of the state was not affected by its provisions. Hence the action of the senate in passing this measure by an almost unanimous vote should have been followed by similar action by the house. Speaker Miller sought to veto the bill with his gavel. He should not usurp the executive functions.

Grover Cleveland was never so far west in his life as he is now. It does not seem possible that a man could be content to serve so great a people for eight years without going far enough westward to see the greatest river on the globe Grover should make a flying trip across the remaining two-thirds of the American continent. He would then appreciate the bigness of the honor of being president of this great country.

It looks now as though the \$10,000 death limit in case of accident would become a law. It raises the present limit from \$5,000 to \$10,000. The railroads who are most concerned have made little objection. They probably realize that the present limit is absurdly low and fearing something worse are quite willing to accept the \$10,000. They are wise in their day and generation.

This is Dewey Day. May 1, 1898, Admiral Dewey sailed into Manila bay and destroyed the Spanish fleet. Following this came in rapid succession the victories at Santiago. From these the map of the world has been reconstructed and the American nation is respected by every power. Our navy is now regarded with great deference and respect because it speaks softly and carries a big stick.

When Napoleon conveyed to the United States all of the French possessions in North America for the sum of \$15,000,000, he said prophetically: "This acquisition of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States. . . . I have given to England a maritime rival that sooner or later will humble her pride."

Wednesday at St. Louis marked the centennial of the Louisiana purchase. Not one of the proud post which

tramped through the streets of the Missouri city but would have conceded that the great Napoleon was a true prophet. A hundred years—not a long time as "the history of the world is measured, but a century which has been wonderful in events!

Truly the republic of the west has become a maritime rival of old England. Today an American corporation controls the great liners which have brought Europe within less than six days of America. Britannia no longer rules the wave. In every important port of the world can be seen the bristling masts of American merchantmen, and the strains of "Yankee Doodle" greet the sun the world around.—Chicago Journal.

Bloomington is getting to be almost as smooth a "graffer" as Springfield. The Coliseum has been an elephant on their hands for some years. Abram Brokaw, "the richest man in McLean county," had a mortgage on their big convention hall and was about to foreclose it. A bright thought struck some crafty citizen. He reasoned thus. "Springfield got the state of Illinois to build a place to hold its conventions. It was done by calling it an armory. We have a company of state militia. Why not unload our Coliseum on the state? \$10,000 is not a large sum to the state," etc." It is done and Bloomington got its graft.

There is no place where there is greater need of change than in the supply of school books. The people are in the merciless grasp of the book trust, one of the most powerful. It is proposed to adopt a uniform system of text books, have them passed upon by a board and after fixing the price oblige the county superintendents of schools to see that they are distributed to the school trustees to be paid for by the people at wholesale rates. Such a law is already in operation in several of the states where it works well.

The election for three circuit judges takes place Monday, June 1, one month from today. This should not be overlooked. The republican nominees in this district are Hon. W. C. Johns, Decatur; Hon. W. G. Cochran, of Sullivan; and Hon. Solon Philbrick, of Champaign. So far the democrats have taken no steps to place a ticket in the field. They may conclude to let Messrs. Johns, Cochran and Philbrick take a default. Still it is not safe to trust them too far. They might be figuring on a light vote and, a still hunt.

Both houses of the legislature have passed a bill giving a pension of \$150 per year to blind persons whose annual incomes are less than \$250 each. Gov. Yates will no doubt sign his measure. There should also have been a provision prohibiting these unfortunate from appearing in public places to appeal for charity. Many are so repulsive that they should be kept from public view. If the pension does this it will be a source of great blessing to the poor blind people as well as to those who are more fortunate but compelled to witness the sad spectacles.

The local lodge of the I. O. O. F. observed the anniversary by having an open meeting and supper. Prof. Edgar Jones, Miss Myrtle Garver and Rev. J. P. Edgar made the address. The young people gathered at the home of Wm. Lewis and gave a surprise on Miss L. Cook on Wednesday evening.

Miss Agnes Edgar, of Humboldt is visiting her father, Rev. Edgar Jones. In two days Rev. Sharpley, pastor of the Christian church secured over sixty subscribers to the "New Voice" the prohibition weekly paper.

The coal shaft is about drained of the water, now for the first time in many months. The force is running day and night.

Presiding Elder Reed of Decatur is to preach at the Methodist church Saturday afternoon and evening and also Sunday morning.

The high school baccalaureate sermon is to be delivered by Rev. Edgar Jones at the Christian church on next Sunday night. The commencement program is to be given out next Tuesday evening at the Methodist church. The class makes short orations and the address of the evening will be delivered by President Taylor of the Millikin university, Decatur.

May 2, 1903.

To Mothers in This Town. Children who are delicate, feverish and cross will get immediate relief from Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for children. They cleanse the stomach, act on the liver, making a sickly child strong and healthy. A certain cure for worms. Sold by all druggists, 25c. Sample free. Address, Allen S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

Walter Kincaid is now the check clerk at the Washburn freight office.

Are You Using Abbott's Foot-Bal? Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Powder. It cures Corns, Bunions, Painful, Swollen Feet. At all druggists' and shoe stores, 25c.

Any man in Missouri with a \$10,000 bill in his possession is under suspicion. A man recently presented one to a St. Louis bank. On being asked his name the man took to his heels and fled. The baking powder trust used these little souvenirs so freely in the legislature that they are now a source of much concern to those who accepted them.

Food Too Dear to Be Eaten.

A famous chef has declared that the best dinner any man can desire, exclusive of wines, can be served up for \$2 a head. But the modern tendency of wealthy people to provide extraordinary dinners for their friends is toward gross extravagance rather than taste, and the chef who invents a dish really too costly to be eaten takes a higher place than another who concocts an inexpensive dish. To such extremes has the desire to be extravagantly epicurean gone that it is now possible to order a dinner every mouthful of which would cost more than the majority of people spend in supporting themselves and families for a fortnight.

A certain London restaurant can offer pictures one of the most expensive dishes obtainable. It is, of course, the invention of a famous chef, and has added luster to his name. But the hungry clerk will be well advised not to order it, for it will not provide him with more than sufficient to whet his appetite and will cost him six weeks' salary, even if he has reached the effluence of \$120 a year.

The dish consists of the fat legs of four small birds, rare and expensive, no bigger than juvenile pigeons, inclosed in a quail, which is placed in a tin, itself wrapped inside a capon. A goose, the fattest and tenderest obtainable, and a fine turkey also play important parts in the preparation of this dish, but the four small legs from the inside of the quail alone are served up, the other birds being employed to add their flavor to that of the four legs, in which duty they are assisted by liberal basting with rare wines.

This dish is said to be sufficiently delicious to soften the heart of the most callous epicure, but, of course, the greatest thing in its favor is its prohibitive cost. Personally, we are inclined to envy the bulging-eyed pug which doubtless devours the identical "spoiled" capon, though we blush for our vulgar taste.—London Tid-Bits.

CIRCUIS MEN SICK.

Head of Departments for Ringling Brothers in the Hospital.

Two of the men with the Ringling Bros. circus were taken suddenly ill while in Decatur and remained in the city. They are both at St. Mary's hospital.

It was reported that the men had been injured by an elephant, but the circus managers declared that there had been no accidents to employees. One of the sick men is William Jinks the superintendent of the animal department. Wilcox & Moran's ambulance took him to the hospital at 8 p. m. and after the morning the ambulance also removed to the hospital Calvin Nordick, the man who looks after the feed for the animals.

No Chief of Police. The city has been without a chief of police this week and Night Watchman Horace Bierfeldt has been filling both his own position and that of chief.

Cauncey Hunt, who was appointed two weeks ago to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Geo. Seaney, on Monday got tired of his job and surrendered his star and club. The reason for his action was the smallness of the salary and the fact that he can make more money farming than guarding the peace of the city. The mayor so far has left the position unfilled.—Tuscola Republican-Journal.

Livingston. The local lodge of the I. O. O. F. observed the anniversary by having an open meeting and supper. Prof. Edgar Jones, Miss Myrtle Garver and Rev. J. P. Edgar made the address.

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BRUSH COLLEGE. The pupils of Brush College are planning to close their school year with a reception at the school. It will take place May 7.

Patents. Put your ideas, consultation, independent of success, 1864, Milo S. Stevens & Co. 34-14th St., Washington, D. C.

DRUNKENNESS CHIEF.

Of Arrests in Decatur During Past Year as Shown by Chief of Police.

TO BE SUBMITTED TO COUNCIL.

Chief of Police Daniel Sullivan prepared his annual report which will be presented to the city council on Monday night for approval. The report shows some interesting facts among which is the fact that drunkenness causes the arrest of nearly half of the people who are taken into custody by the police. It is at the head of the list of causes of arrest, 410 persons being arrested on that charge.

The total arrests of the year were 996. The causes and the number arrested for each cause were as follows:

Classified.
Drunkenness, 410; attempted burglary, 2; forgery, 2; threatening to kill, 5; malicious mischief, 4; on suspicion, 13; open lewdness, 4; maintaining a nuisance, 2; keeping house of fame, 10; inmates of same, 4; no pretenses, 3; working short change, 3; beating board bill, 3; discharging fire arms, 2; insanity, 2; disorderly conduct, 122; vagrancy, 1; assault, 72; trespass, 16; violating city ordinance, 3; violating hawk ordinance, 3; violating truck ordinance, 2; violating tire ordinance, 3; obstructing streets, 4; keeping vicious dog, 3; spitting on sidewalks, 2; disturbing the peace, 22; street walking, 3; driving, 4; on city executions, 3; runaway boys returned, 3; other causes, 9; detaining U. S. mails, horse stealing, attempted robbery, attempted rape, abandonment, carrying concealed weapons, seduction, confidence game, cruelty to animals and on county court capias, 1 each; total, 996.

The Patrol Wagon. The patrol wagon during the year answered 495 calls and traveled 16 blocks or 904 miles. The wagon carried 602 prisoners, 32 injured persons, 16 sick persons, 3 insane and 1 dead man.

The total number of bums sleeping was 832. This is about less than the year previous and shows bums are getting more scarce in Decatur.

THUNDER MOUNTAIN.

Reports from the New Thunder Mountain Gold Fields grow steadily better. There undoubtedly is a great deal to be done this year. Last year the nation consumed the new discovery of free-milling ore, only began to look out and before the year more than 50,000 claims were filed.

From every quarter there will be going to Thunder Mountain, and all want reliable information as to the bureau and how soon the trail will be open. Who cannot go will want to invest in a property there, and the time to do this when money is needed for mine equipment.

The Thunder Mountain Gold Mining and Milling Company has a splendid property, 120 acres, across which there is a stream of free-milling ore 30 feet wide and a mine right into Rainbow Peak. Mr. C. J. Perkins, General Manager of the Company, has a splendid property, 120 acres, across which there is a stream of free-milling ore 30 feet wide and a mine right into Rainbow Peak. Mr. C. J. Perkins, General Manager of the Company, has a splendid property, 120 acres, across which there is a stream of free-milling ore 30 feet wide and a mine right into Rainbow Peak.

It is estimated that fully three million dollars of machinery and equipment is on the way to Thunder Mountain for the company. One of the companies sold a year ago at 50 cents a share and now is not to be bought for \$8.00 per share. The other mines are opened and are getting richer every day.

The property which this Company owns second to none in the district, and the one learns about it and its officers the greater desire becomes to own some of its stock. For information regarding it, price of stock, etc., write to:

THUNDER MOUNTAIN CONSOLIDATED MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, New York Life Building, New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want agents to sell our largest and most complete line of products of apple, pear, peach, cherry, small fruits, etc., in the stock guaranteed first class and to name. High commissions and weekly pay. Fine OUTFITS FREE SENT, packed and loaded into cars our buildings.

Write for Terms. ALBERTSON HOBBS, Bridgeport, Ind.

BUY YOUR SOFT or HARD COAL.

early this year—don't get caught when you were last winter.

CRABB COAL IS BEST.

FRANK A. CRABB, North Main and Washburn Tracks, DECATUR, ILL.

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TRAMP INJURED

John Svien Had His Right Leg Crushed and Sustained an Ugly Scalp Wound.

PROTESTS AGAINST AMPUTATION

Wants His Father To Know About It First.

John Svien was found on the Illinois Central tracks at the northern limits of the city last night after ten o'clock with his right leg badly crushed just above the ankle and a big scalp wound just above his left ear. The yard men who found him notified the police and the patrol wagon went out for the injured man and took him to the county dispensary where Dr. John Miller and Tyler Meriwether dressed his injuries. The injured man protested against the amputation of his foot and asked that his father, T. A. Svien of Northfield, Minn., be notified before the operation was performed. To please him the crushed leg was temporarily dressed and the man was sent to St. Mary's hospital. A telegram was sent to Northfield telling of his injuries.

Just how the injuries were sustained is not known. The theory of the men who found him was that he had been struck by a northbound passenger train which had passed a few moments before he was found.

Svien was suffering so much from shock when taken to the dispensary that he could scarcely talk. First he said that he was on the rear platform of the train and "they put me off." When asked how it happened that his leg went under the wheels if he was on the rear platform he said that he was on the front platform of the front car.

Svien is 35 years old and a piano maker by trade and not married. A diary in which his travels were carefully noted shows that he came to Decatur on Thursday and that he has been on the road for months.

Latham.

Uncle Joe Shores is no better. Miss Dottie Shyer, Chas. Morris, Mr. Frank Stoppert, son and daughter and Court Nowlin were in Decatur Saturday.

J. T. Kretzinger and family of Chestnut spent Sunday here.

Hal Bentley and daughter and Mrs. Luther Morris were Decatur visitors Saturday.

W. N. Wilkins, Mrs. H. F. Maus, Mrs. Hal Bentley and Mrs. J. W. Howe and daughter Edna were in Decatur Monday.

Aunt Bettie Gussaway is up and around again.

Mrs. Robert Johnston was a Decatur caller Monday.

Mrs. Wm. Courroy and daughter Nancy were in Mt. Pulaski Monday.

Mrs. Chris Wetler and Mrs. Nora Martin was shopping in Mt. Pulaski Wednesday.

Roll Edwards and wife returned home from Decatur Wednesday.

Wm. Saltee and wife, Miss Maud Durden, Mrs. Geo. Rommel and J. R. Durden went to Decatur Wednesday.

Misses Klaude and Pauline Hamilton were among Mt. Pulaski callers on Wednesday.

Mrs. Frank Mann and son, Junior left Monday for a few days' visit with friends in Lincoln.

Misses Ethel Whitehurst, Edith and Grace Vaughan were Mt. Pulaski visitors Saturday.

Mrs. J. D. Shyer and Mrs. L. A. Smith were transacting business in Decatur Saturday.

Geo. Jacobson, Frank Beall and families of Maudie, visited with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Pritchett Sunday.

Wm. Turner and wife were called to Warrensburg last Saturday on account of the sickness of Mrs. Turner's mother. She is gradually improving now.

Miss Dora Nottelman of Niantic visited her sister, Mrs. Charles Pritchett, over Sunday. She left Monday morning to visit her brother at Warrensburg.

Milmine.

Mrs. Eva Reeves and Miss Nellie Wring were Cerro Gordo visitors Monday.

Mrs. Claude Pearson returned home Monday after a week's visit with relatives in Fairbury.

Mrs. Arthur Dobson was a Cerro visitor Tuesday.

T. O. Holcomb and Charles Taylor transacted business in Decatur Tuesday.

Mrs. Oberline returned to her home in Warrensburg after a few days' visit with her daughter, Mrs. Jackson.

Mrs. Charles Taylor and children were Cerro Gordo visitors Wednesday.

Lon Taylor was a Decatur visitor Wednesday.

Mrs. Mollie East and Mrs. Ella Taylor visited in Bement Friday.

H. B. Baumann and Wm. Guilford transacted business in Bement Thursday.

Fred Hamman visited in Bement Thursday.

John Elvehjelm was a Bement visitor Wednesday.

Clinton.

All trains have been ordered to run.

duce speed six miles between south block office and the north end of the Salt Creek Bridge.

Assistant Engineer E. A. Eagon has returned from Amboy where he attended the funeral of his grandfather, who died Saturday.

Fireman Walden of the Chicago division has resigned his position and will go to work on the Iron Mountain railroad.

There were four extra coaches on the south bound Diamond T. today morning owing to the heavy rain on account of the world's fair grounds dedication ceremonies at St. Louis.

The section laborers have had their wages raised to \$1.35 a day. The increase is voluntarily given by the company and went into effect April 23. This will make an additional expenditure of \$140,000 yearly for the I. C. railroad, as the increase covers the entire system.

Mrs. T. H. Steele leaves Friday night to make her home in Girardo, Kas., where her husband, a former I. C. conductor, is employed. Tuesday evening she was tendered a farewell reception by the Ladies' Auxiliary to the I. C. R. C. The reception took place in the I. C. O. R. hall and the occasion was used to hand the charter of the organization.

W. B. McCaughlin, who has been supervisor on the Litchfield district has been transferred to the position of roadmaster on the St. Louis division with headquarters at Carbondale.

John W. Bowles and Miss Myrtle Arthur, both of Bement, were married by Rev. D. W. Wednesday.

Miss Allen Chenoweth planned and carried out a pleasant surprise for her father Lou Chenoweth on Tuesday, in honor of his 85th birthday anniversary. About twenty old friends and neighbors were present and a bountiful dinner was served at noon.

Mr. Chenoweth has resided in this city about four years and for many years previous he lived on a farm northwest of here. His wife has been dead for about four years and since that time his daughter Miss Allen has kept house for him.

May 2, 1903.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

FINGER CUT OFF.

Ray Hammond, one of the workmen at the Wabash shops, had one of his fingers cut off while working Friday.

SLIGHT ACCIDENT.

Henry Ward, one of the workmen at the Wabash hospital, had one of his fingers cut off while working Friday.

CRAZY MAN AT LARGE.

A crazy man named Wildick who belongs to the county poor farm, escaped from that institution Friday and went to the home of A. Gulick near Sharon church northwest of the city. He frightened the people about the place and the sheriff's office was notified and Deputy Hendricks went to the place and brought Wildick to jail. He will be sent back to the poor farm.

WORK RESUMED.

Work at the M. and C. coal mine was resumed Friday afternoon. In the forenoon the water was pumped out of the mine and the work was again started. The work of sinking the shaft was stopped in order to clean the boilers. It is estimated that twenty days' work will be necessary to reach the big coal vein.

NO BUSINESS.

There was no business in the county court Saturday on account of Judge Smith being out of the city on business.

CRITICALLY ILL.

The daughter of Highway Commissioner Henry Ammann is critically ill of heart trouble. The child is ten years old.

Ratification Reports.

New York, May 3.—According to statements made today to the Tribune by Senator Francisco Carbonell, member of Colombian congress, the Panama canal treaty will meet with strong opposition at Bogota when it comes up before congress for ratification next month and that the "probability of ratification is very remote."

To Study Farm Work.

New York, May 3.—The party of German agriculturists which arrived today on the steamer Pretoria from Hamburg will go to Washington and call on the secretary of agriculture and then visit the principal cities of the west.

WON BY A LENGTH.

Judge Himes, a Late Candidate, Lands Kentucky Derby.

Louisville, Ky., May 3.—The Kentucky derby, derby and quarter, was won by Judge Himes by a length; Harry, second; Bourbon, third. There were six starters. Banter was withdrawn at the last moment and Judge Himes put in a starter. Twenty-five thousand people witnessed the race.

Yesterday the Wabash bulletined a notice that the new passing track at Horse Creek was completed. The track has a capacity of 37 1/2-foot cars.

THE HUMBLE PIE PLANT

It Has Both Food and Medicinal Value and Is Good Even if It Is Cheap.

WAYS OF PREPARING IT.

The particular branch—or more correctly speaking—root of the rhubarb (Rheum) family familiarly known by the above appellation—also as garden rhubarb, monk's rhubarb, etc.—belongs to the vegetable group, but for all domestic purposes is used as a fruit only.

It is a vegetable growing rapidly and appearing very early in the spring and yielding an agreeable sub-acid juice that is grateful to most tastes, many considering its flavor quite equal to the cooking apple and gooseberry. Coming into market when the apple is becoming scarce, and before the gooseberry appears, it is doubly welcome as an available material for pie-making, sauce and many simple, tasty desserts.

The well-known medicinal quality of the plant lies in the root, not the edible stalk. The English varieties or common garden varieties can not compare with the Turkey rhubarb as medicine, a fact that adds to the usefulness of the rhubarb raphaniticum as a table delicacy. As its properties are mildly corrective and its acids, pectic, malic and citric, in the young, tender leaf-stalks are blood-purifying to a moderate degree it makes another valuable addition to our natural spring tonic.

The excessive use of the old or leaf-stalks tends to thin the blood and produce eruptions on the skin. The juice of garden rhubarb yields a considerable quantity of saccharine matter and makes an excellent home-made wine.

When the leaf-stalk grows very large and old the acid becomes very sharp and the stalk stringy, the cellulose tough and woody. It should not be eaten too freely, as it is likely to cause serious irritation. At this stage, if used at all, it is better made into jellies and wine.

Pie-Plant Sauce.

In cooking the young, tender leaf-stalks do not strip off the skin, as this gives flavor to the sauce. If you wish to remove some of the tartness pour boiling water over it and let it stand for five minutes. Cook in a double boiler until tender and sweeten to taste. Just before removing from the fire, add a few chips of the yellow rind of lemon and a tablespoonful of butter.

Stewed Rhubarb.

Wash the leaf-stalks well in cold water; do not skin them if young and tender, otherwise peel off the outer skin. Cut into small pieces and put into a porcelain-lined or earthen dish, butter with half the weight of the rhubarb in granulated sugar and place where it will cook slowly until tender. Do not stir. When the juice begins to come out, cover the dish and let steam. No water will be required when cooked in this manner.

Rhubarb Dumplings.

Cut into small pieces one and one-half pounds of rhubarb, scald for five minutes in boiling water, drain, add a heaping cup of sugar and half a cup of hot water and cook seven minutes. Make a light, rich biscuit crust with flour, butter, salt and baking powder and water to make a dough that will roll out easily. Cut into four-inch squares; put two table-spoonfuls of the rhubarb in each one, pinch the edges together; brush with milk and sprinkle with sugar. Bake in a hot oven and serve with a sweet sauce.

Rhubarb or Pie-Plant Cobbler.

Select rhubarb that is perfectly fresh, tender and crisp. Cut into small pieces and chop fine. Make a dough with two cups of sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, half a teaspoonful of salt, two large table-spoonfuls of butter, an egg beaten light and from three-fourths to a cupful of milk. Line the sides of a baking dish with this crust; fill the dish with one quart of the chopped rhubarb, sweeten with three cups of sugar, cover the dish with the remainder of the crust and bake for half an hour.

Rhubarb Tapioca.

After soaking two-thirds of a cup of tapioca over night put it in a double boiler with a cup of water and cook until clear, adding a little more water if required. Then add a cupful of rhubarb sliced very thin, a pinch of salt, a small piece of ginger root and two-thirds of a cup of sugar. Turn into a buttered baking dish and bake an hour in moderate oven. Serve hot or cold.

Rhubarb Charlotte.

Butter a baking dish well and cover the bottom with bread crumbs to the depth of an inch; then add a layer of rhubarb that has been chopped fine or sliced very thin. Cover well with sugar, then add another layer of bread crumbs; cut this layer with bits of butter; add another layer of rhubarb, sugar and crumbs and so on until the dish is full. The top layer of crumbs should be covered with bits of butter. Bake slowly—covered at first—for an hour.

Rhubarb Custard.

Make an ordinary custard with a pint of milk, two egg yolks, a pinch of salt and sugar to taste. Line a deep pudding dish with thin slices of bread or pie paste rolled very thin, cover with layer of chopped or sliced rhubarb; spread thickly with sugar and add the custard mixture. Bake in moderate oven until the custard is set. Use the whites of the eggs for a meringue to cover the top of the pudding. Brown a delicate color in the oven.

Deeds Recorded.

Florence N. Catto to Charles J. Baebot, lot 17 in block 1 in Northside Park addition to Decatur; \$1,100.

Mary C. Pugh to David L. Bennett, a tract in the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 10, township 16, range 2 east; \$1,125.

Charles Threlkeld to Benjamin T. Stafford, lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in block 8 of Railroad addition to Madison; \$550.

THIS IS A POINTER

Purchase of St. Louis Valley Line Indicates Gould System Will Soon Reach New Orleans.

THE CIRCUS CARS ARE HEAVY.

Passenger Travel Heavy Saturday—Scott Has Recovered—Local News.

Official announcement was made Friday from the office of Russell E. Harding, president and general manager of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern company, of the purchase of the St. Louis and Valley railway, and all of its property.

The circular issued states that beginning Friday the jurisdiction of the general officers of the St. L. I. M. & S. R. R. is extended over this road, which will be hereafter known as the Illinois division of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway company.

The circular also states that all employees of the road acquired will be continued in the service of the St. L. I. M. & S. R. R. until further notice.

The St. Louis Valley road extends from East St. Louis to Fordyce, Ill. It is 92 miles long and taps some extensive coal fields.

It is believed that the Goulds contemplate extending this road until it joins the Wabash, forming a link by which New Orleans traffic from the east could be sent directly south by it over the Missouri Pacific line, thus making a strong competitor with the Illinois Central for this traffic and furthering the evident plan of Traffic Director Bird to have all traffic and interchanges from a Gould road as far as possible.

What may be considered additional confirmation of this is that the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railway company filed a certificate of increase of capital stock with Secretary of State Rose at Jefferson City yesterday, increasing the stock from \$50,000,000 to \$119,000,000.

This increase is for the purpose of purchasing the St. Louis Valley Railway in Illinois, the Memphis, Helena and Louisiana railway company in Arkansas, of which 40 miles is built, and the Memphis, Helena and Louisiana railroad company of Louisiana, with 25 miles constructed. The line under construction is to connect with the New Orleans and Northwestern railroad in Concordia Parish, Louisiana.

Work on connecting these links is being pushed as rapidly as possible, but it is generally believed that long before the through line to New Orleans is completed the St. Louis Valley road will have been extended to a connection with the Wabash.

The Circus Trains.

The Ringling circus came to Decatur from Terre Haute via the Vandallia and left this city via the Wabash for St. Louis where it will give a six day exhibition. The circus aggregation fills 73 cars. There are two dining cars, eleven sleepers and the balance are stock and flat cars. These 73 cars would be equal to at least 100 ordinary cars and were moved out of Decatur in four trains. The coaches are 74 feet in length, four feet longer than the longest passenger car owned by the Wabash. All of the freight cars are 60 feet in length while ordinary cars range from 30 to 35 feet in length.

Big Crows.

The railroads did a harvest passenger business yesterday carrying people to this city. The Lafayette accommodation train brought 500 persons to the city. As much of the passenger equipment is in service at Worth and carrying extra business into St. Louis, it was necessary to borrow four coaches from the Big Four at Danville. The Wabash was not the only road that did a big business and that was not the only train that was crowded. The Illinois Central trains south after 4 o'clock were crowded. The one on the Peoria division, usually a two car train, carried six coaches and the one on the main line carried five coaches.

Charge Storage.

The Wisconsin Car Service Association has virtually decided to charge the merchants of Milwaukee storage on shipments detained in warehouses belonging to railroads. The purpose is to exact a charge of 5 cents a day per ton, the charge now in effect in Chicago. The Elkhins law and the abuse of storage privileges are the causes leading to the proposed change. Under the new law it is held to be a discrimination to grant storage for one shipper and refuse it to another. Railroad officials have been in the habit of favoring their large patrons and permitting them free use of terminal warehouses for indefinite periods while the small shipper usually has to hustle to get his goods out. It is impossible, it is stated, to treat all shippers alike, owing to lack of space. Under present conditions half the space in the railroad warehouses in Milwaukee is occupied, as alleged, with mercantile goods which have made expeditions handling of other shippers' freight at times impossible. To the merchants the change means cutting off privileges which is worth a great deal of money annually.

Car Famine.

The car distributors on the Wabash say that the car famine is as bad now as at any time since the shortages began last fall. About two weeks ago there was a day or two when the distributors thought that perhaps the trouble was at an end but now they are again making. Two or three times last week the plants of the American Railway Co. were shut down because cars were so scarce that grain which they had bought at country stations could not be delivered to them.

Almost Recovered.

Engineer A. A. Scott of the Wabash passenger service was here yesterday from Springfield to visit friends. Last February he scratched his hand on a nail and the wound became infected and blood poisoning developed to such

MEN'S FINE SHOES

CUT PRICES.

PRICES CUT.
GREAT SPECIAL SALE

We bought all a Chicago jobber had on hand. He has discontinued the fine shoe department and closed them out to us cheap. They are nice fresh goods—latest shapes. We have divided them into three lots and included some lines we had in stock and are able to offer the following low prices:

Goodyear Welt Lace, hand sewed process, latest shapes, vici kid, velour calf, box calf, mineral calf, patent leather, regular \$3.00 and \$3.50 grades, \$2.49.

Goodyear welt and English Welt Lace, swell shapes Vici Kid, Velour Calf, Box Calf, \$2.50 and \$3.00 grades, \$2.24.

McKay Sewed Lace, Vici Kid, Velour Calf, box calf, good style, \$2.00 and \$2.50 grades, \$1.84.

Full and complete lines of regular goods. We carry the best known makes of shoes and can at all time give cut prices in our Bargain Department.

Men's Shoes range \$1.95, \$1.84, \$1.69, \$1.49, \$1.24, 98c.

Women's shoes range \$2.24, \$1.84, \$1.69, \$1.49, \$1.24, 98c.

Boys' Shoes range \$1.49, \$1.29, \$1.24, \$1.19, \$1.14, 98c.

Misses' and child's shoes range \$1.24, \$1.14, 98c, 89c, 79c, 69c, 59c, 39c.

SEAMLESS SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS A SPECIALTY...

Frank H. Cole Shoe Co.

The Middle Store, 148 East Main Street.

RACE'S

DO YOU KNOW...

That the only place you can buy a H. S. & M. Suit that fits better and wears longer than any other make is at **RACE'S**

Suits, all wool, from \$10 to \$20

DO YOU KNOW...

that you can buy the best class of Furnishing Goods at **RACE'S**

DO YOU KNOW...

that their own make of Men's Work Shirts and Overalls are the best sold in the city for 50c. Shirts cut larger and longer than any others. We cut sizes from 10-in. neck band to 20-in. Can fit anybody.

COME AND SEE

RACE CLOTHING MFG. CO.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Hand Tailored

an extent that his life was despaired of. Now, although he still carries his hand in a sling he is practically recovered and says that he expects that he will be able to get his hand out of the sling within another week.

Finger Mashed.

Yesterday there was a report that the men on the Champulgn district had refused to work on account of the discrimination.

During his stay in the city Dr. Helmy bought a new ultra-violet machine.

GOING WEST.

Harry Scott of Peoria and John Scott of the Decatur postoffice will arrive in Decatur this morning and after visiting his parents on the day will leave at night on extended visit through the west, will go to New Orleans, Los Angeles, Santa Fe, Salt Lake City and San Francisco.

BIGGEST MONTH.

The month of April was the biggest month for business ever known in Decatur postoffice. The business of the postoffice constantly increased. The total amount of the receipts for April was \$7,354.60.

RENTAL.

The pupils of Miss Mabel Stout's school at their school about five miles north of the city Friday evening. There was a good attendance and social time was spent. Ice cream cake were served.

REVIVAL CLOSURE.

Today will end the revival meeting at the Christian Temple. Rev. J. will deliver his last sermon this evening.

HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERS.

The highway commissioners of their regular meeting Saturday afternoon, but no business further allowing of bills was transacted. Saturday the commissioners will be in contract for graveling on the road between 1904 and 1905. Three quarters of a mile road.

Back From Medical Meeting.

Dr. A. F. Wilhelm has returned from Chicago where he was attending the Illinois State Medical society meeting which was held from Wednesday until Saturday and was highly successful. Several prominent doctors from some of the best hospitals and colleges were present and several interesting papers were read, among which was one by Dr. H. C. Jones of Decatur, which was greatly enjoyed. Thursday evening Dr. W. M. Harsha, formerly of this city, served a banquet for the society at the Elks. John T. C. Bowers, M. P. Farrier, C.

Better Showing.

The report of the Decatur yard of the Wabash for the last nine days of April shows a decided increase over the same period last year. The figures are as follows:

	Last Year.	This Year.
Freight trains in	177	209
Freight trains out	172	200
Freight cars in	5,788	5,881
Freight cars out	5,949	7,404

The entire month, as compared with the same time last year, shows an increase of almost 25 per cent in the volume of business handled here. These are the figures:

	Last Year.	This Year.
Light trains in	570	671
Light trains out	551	654
Light cars in	15,299	23,419
Light cars out	15,462	22,467

Sliding Scale.

The advance in wages granted the Illinois Central section men was on a sliding scale that does not please those men who failed to get the top price. It is said that in the southern part of Illinois the scale is \$1.50 per day. At Decatur the men were advanced from \$1.25 to \$1.35. Only two of the old men have returned to work here. It is said that the men generally do not understand why it is that the ones on this section are not entitled to as much as the fellows further south. The men on the line between Decatur and Champaign under the old scale received \$1.20 per day. Under the new scale they receive \$1.35. The fellows on the branch line west at least as much as the men in this neighborhood.

DON'T LOCATE Anywhere in Western Canada UNTIL YOU HAVE INVESTIGATED THE FERTILE WHEAT LANDS OF ASSINIBOIA.

THE NORTHWEST COLONIZATION COMPANY

was FIRST in the field securing about 1,000,000 Acres of the Best Land in the Famous District and can furnish the best information.

BETTER LAND AT BETTER PRICES

than any person or company on earth

EASTERN ASSINIBOIA

is rapidly becoming one of the greatest WHEAT producing sections of the world. Our lands are located just north of the International boundary and are traversed by the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern Railways. The country is richly rolling, fertile and the rich virgin soil needs but the plow to make it produce a competence and a fortune.

DO YOU KNOW?—that Land in the Famous ASSINIBOIA District will produce more and better wheat and flax per acre than any other land in the world.

The tremendous immigration that is pouring into Western Canada has never been equaled by any land movement in the history of the world.

WRITE FOR PRICES, MAP AND BEAUTIFUL PAMPHLET DESCRIBING THE LANDS.

Northwest Colonization Company,

D. A. ROBERTSON, President, F. E. LYNN, Secretary, 425-432 EMMETT BLDG., ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE KAISER AT ROME

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS WELCOME THE SAME AS THOSE FOR KING EDWARD.

EMPEROR'S TRAIN DELAYED

Rains Caused a Landslide but the Train Did Not Strike the Obstruction.

me, May 2—It was raining heavily this morning, thus disappointing the Romans who had been waiting for fine weather in which to welcome the German emperor to this city.

Arrangements for the reception of Emperor William were identical to those made for welcoming King Edward. There were the same decorations and a similar display of troops. Germans and Italians fraternized on the occasion and "Hoch, hoch" for the German emperor was heard in the streets instead of "Hurrah, hurrah," which had so lately been shouted for the British.

People recollected that when Victor Emmanuel I died, Emperor Frederick (then the German crown prince) came to Rome and appeared on the balcony of the palace, holding in his arms the present king of Italy, Prince of Naples.

The day wore on and the emperor did not appear. The people began to grow impatient over the delay, especially the ladies, caused by recent heavy rains had obstructed a portion of the road about three hours' ride from Rome and over which the imperial train was to pass. The feeling of anxiety was allayed, however, by the receipt of a telegram from the railroad officials, who had gone to the obstruction point, announcing that they would be able to clear the line shortly and Emperor's train would only be delayed an hour.

Shortly before the arrival of the imperial train at Rome, King Victor Emmanuel and Duke of Genoa, drove in carriages to the railroad station where had already assembled the cabinet ministers and nobles entitled to wear the collar of the Annunziata and chief officials in the distance. The emperor's flag could be seen floating from the imperial train. The train was signalled to stop at the station. The emperor alighted, followed by Prince Frederick William and the Kaiser. The emperor greeted Victor Emmanuel with a warm embrace, the sovereigns kissing each other four times.

Italian and German princes exchanged greetings and Emperor William reviewed the guard of honor at the station.

In the piazza delle Terme, adjoining the railroad station the quintessence of the mayor, Prince Colonna, municipal authorities welcoming Emperor William to Rome was gone high. The scene was really impressive, being a mingling of ancient modern customs seen only in Rome.

On one side were the recently elected Senators forming half circle, with the new Via Nazionale in the midst and separating the two. On the other side were the seats of the butts of Diocletian. The reigns were in modern carriages, the mayor of Rome and municipal officials in medieval coaches. The emperor was so great that the soldiers' carriages had difficulty in maintaining order.

The cortege passed down the Via Nazionale and up Via del Quirinale a trot amid continuous cheers at the foot of the grand staircase, the emperor, his majesty, met by Count Giannotti, prefect of the palace, who escorted the emperor and German princes to the palace where Queen Helena was waiting with the ladies of her household.

The emperor, after greeting the queen, informed her that the German people had desired him to express his sincere regret that she was unable to accompany him to Rome on this occasion.

In the piazza del Quirinale was crowded the people continuously called the German emperor. Finally he appeared and appeared on the balcony twice with King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena and the German and Italian princes. The party was greeted with enthusiastic cheering, and on each occasion continued five minutes. Later in the day Emperor William went to the Pantheon to visit the tomb of King Victor Emmanuel and King Humbert, after giving some words to the wreaths to the court chapel and General Desonnes, guardian of the tombs. The crowds outside of the Pantheon applauded the emperor.

Subsequently the German emperor, the fullest state visited the queen. He was conducted into her presence by the Duke of Genoa. They had a short but most cordial interview.

The pope is much pleased at the unity and importance with which Emperor William regards his position as emperor of the Vatican. His holiness will present the emperor with a key of the Roman forum and make the fountain of Trevi and Castel Saint Angelo, both after his own designs.

HE WILL SEEK INFORMATION

Prussian Minister of Finance Will Come to the United States in Unofficial Capacity to

STUDY ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Berlin, May 2—Baron Von Rheinbaben, Prussian minister of finance, who sails for New York from Bremen Tuesday on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, will remain six weeks in America for the purpose of studying the economic conditions of the United States.

While not sent to the United States by the emperor Rheinbaben asked his majesty if he could go and the latter replied he thought he could not do a more instructive thing.

The baron's tour will be made in strictly an unofficial capacity. He will not call on President Roosevelt or on the cabinet ministers at Washington, but intends that his trip shall be for study. He will take with him Commercial Councillor Booker, an iron master of Remscheid, Prussia, and Frederick Von Versen. The latter is a relative of Rheinbaben and deputy counsel general of the United States in Berlin. The baron is especially interested in iron and in railroad and water transportation. He will visit Pittsburgh, the electrical works at Niagara, the Erie, Welland and Sault Ste Marie canals.

A DAY OF SHORT SPEECHES

President's Train Made Many Stops While Crossing the State of Kansas Saturday.

TODAY WILL BE ONE OF QUIET.

Sharon Springs, Kas., May 2—President Roosevelt wound up a busy day's work when his train reached this place tonight. He will remain here until Monday morning, when he will go to Denver and other points in Colorado. While the day was an extremely busy one it was also interesting and the president enjoyed it greatly.

He made many stops and short speeches, and was greeted everywhere by large and cheering crowds.

At Junction City, which is close to Fort Riley, a number of troops were drawn up at the station and the president spoke of the splendid record made by Kansas troops in Cuba and the Philippines. He introduced Secretary Root as "one of the ablest public servants with whom any nation of the present time is blessed and as great a war secretary as any nation has ever had."

Secretary Root spoke of the fine record of the Kansas troops, praised the soldiers and the work of the army, urged cultivation of kindly feeling between regulars, volunteers and militia and citizens.

LIMIT TO THE CITY'S POWER

In the Enforcement of Ordinances Which Take Property With Due Process of Law.

FEDERAL QUESTION INVOLVED.

Peoria, May 2—In the case of the Peoria Gas Company against the city of Peoria, in the federal court, Special Master Pinckney, reported his findings. He holds the exercise of right claimed by the city must be reasonable, that neither the city nor the state has a right to fix a rate in such a manner that the courts cannot inquire into its reasonableness. In determining the cost of gas the depreciation of the plant and the interest on the investment are proper elements of such cost. A federal question is involved because the enforcement of the ordinance necessarily amounts to taking property without due process of law.

The case has been pending over a year and a half. The city fixed the price of gas at 15 cents. The company secured a temporary injunction and since their evidence has been taken in most of the principal cities of the United States.

CARRUTHERS MADE A RECORD.

Throwing the Hammer and the Discus—Points Scored by Teams.

Evanston, Ill., May 2—Jia Carruthers of the Pontiac high school today broke the inter-scholastic records for hammer and discus throwing at the meeting of preparatory schools. His hammer throw was 14 feet compared with a record of 14 feet made by Perry of the Oakwood, while his discus throw of 10 feet 11 1-2 inches was 13 1-2 inches better than the previous record, made by Catlin, of Aurora. The points made by the teams:

Hyde Park, 23; Lewis Institute, 20; Pontiac, 18; Milwaukee, 10; Evanston, 6; Culver Academy, 6; Lake Forest, 5; Morgan Park, 5; South Bend, 5; Chicago Manual, 5; Northwestern, 4; Oak Park, 3; Englewood, 3; North Division, 3.

Garnishee Suit.

The garnish suit of C. Warham against Wm. Duncan was tried before Justice Hanes Saturday. Warham held a claim against Wm. Duncan of La Place for \$198. Warham had sold corn to J. Tohill for that amount, and had not received pay for it. The corn was in possession of Duncan and Tohill and the suit was brought to prevent them selling it. The defense made the claim that the corn was the property of Duncan and Tohill and based their case on that ground. The verdict was given in favor of the defense. J. R. Fitzgerald defended the case and T. E. Jack prosecuted.

An Explanation Wanted.

Washington, May 2—The state department will call upon United States Consul at Landau in Solingen, Germany, for a report on the imposition of the fine upon him for contempt of court, as reported in the cable dispatches.

U. S. IS NOW DOING A SMASHING BUSINESS.



CONCLUDE DEDICATION

WEEK'S CEREMONIES AT ST. LOUIS FAIR CAME TO A CONCLUSION SATURDAY.

MUCH TIME GIVEN TO TALKING

Gov. Dockery of Missouri and Gov. Odell of New York the Principal Speakers.

St. Louis, May 2—The last act of the dedication exercises was the sending up of a huge rocket which broke directly over the towers of the administration building, scattering its manifold golden stars directly above the archway. The sight was accepted by the multitude as an omen of glory to come to the fair hereafter and cheers rolled out again and again before the crowd dispersed.

In many respects, the last day was the best of all. The weather was perfect. In addition the various committees are now thoroughly accustomed to their work and kept everything running smoothly and on time. There were some delays in the civic parade, but that was to be expected. A large number of officers from the regular army were detailed by General Conlin to assist in the formation and management and the effect of their work was plainly manifest. They constantly urged on the laggards, restrained the impetuous and kept the various organizations well closed up, especially while passing the reviewing stand. The parade today as a pageant was not expected to rival the great military spectacle of Thursday, but in its own sphere was a feature that it would be difficult to equal.

In the liberal arts building the exercises this afternoon took on at times a somewhat informal character, because of circumstances entirely beyond the control of the exposition officials. Hon. William Lindsay, president of the day introduced Gov. Dockery. The governor had spoken but a few minutes when "boom," "boom," "bang," came from the first of the daylight fireworks on a hill half a mile distant. The people in the rear of the hall began to stream rapidly toward the entrances. President Francis rose promptly to the emergency and announced that he had ordered the fireworks stopped immediately. The people resumed their seats and the governor proceeded with his address.

Governor Odell of New York, who followed was received enthusiastically and his speech was frequently applauded.

As soon as possible after the last parade had passed the reviewing stand the crowd entered the liberal arts building where the formal exercises of the day were held. The assembly was called to order by William H. Thompson, chairman of the committee on grounds and buildings. He introduced Rev. Wm. R. Harper of Chicago, who delivered a short invocation and then brought forward Hon. William Lindsay who acted as president of the day.

Lindsay spoke briefly and introduced Governor Dockery of Missouri who extended an address of welcome to the governors. At the conclusion of Dockery's address Gov. Odell of New York responded. The exercises closed by a benediction by Rabbi Leon Harrison.

A Trial Spin.

New Rochelle, N. Y., May 2—Reliance in a spin this afternoon covered nine miles of windward work in 45 minutes.

IF THEY WOULD ONLY FIGHT

And the Whole Lot Be Killed Off it Would Simplify Matters Greatly.

COUNTER CHARGES ARE MADE.

Salonica, European Turkey, May 2—The number of Bulgarians who were killed during the dynamite riots is now estimated at 100. A complete bomb manufacturing plant has been discovered, communicating by an underground passage with the Ottoman bank.

Plans Discovered.

Paris, May 2—A despatch from Salonica says the police have discovered that the revolutionists planned the principal districts of the town with the intention of blowing them up simultaneously, but circumstances forced them to act before their preparations were completed and the planned disaster was averted. The Turkish population is dangerously inflamed. It is estimated that three hundred persons are dead as a result of the outbreaks. One thousand arrests have been made.

Counter Charges.

Vienna, May 2—It is said here that in consequence of the Salonica outrages the Turkish government will address a memorandum to the powers, accusing Bulgaria of responsibility for the recent happenings in Macedonia. It is further asserted Turkey will bring forcible pressure to bear against the principality in case it does not cease aiding the revolutionary movement.

On the other hand the Bulgarians declare their governments have been deeply affected by these outrages, which it feels have damaged the Macedonian movement but that it is powerless against the Macedonian desperadoes.

SIX YEAR OLD BOY MURDERED

And Two Boys Aged Eleven Years, are Under Arrest Charged with the Crime.

THIS HAPPENED IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, May 2—Wrapped in a gunny sack and with a bullet wound in the left temple, the body of Paul Paszkowski, 6 years old, was found today in a copse northwest of Chicago. The boy has been missing since Monday. Julius Wiltrax, who is said to have threatened Paszkowski, and William Black, each aged 11, were arrested tonight and held pending the inquest. The prisoners, carrying a rifle, were seen in the woods with Paszkowski on Monday.

GERMANY HAS LEGAL RIGHT

To Expel Mormon Missionaries if Their Teachings are Objectionable.

Washington, May 2—Ambassador Tower has reported on the expulsion from Germany of certain Mormon preachers. These antedate those recently reported in the press dispatches but are believed to be similar in principle. If the German authorities take the view that Mormon preachings are objectionable to German law, order and morality, this government can do nothing to prevent the expulsion of the missionaries for it reserves similar rights of expulsion to itself. Of course it could not admit any such right on the part of the German government if the missionaries were persecuted simply because they were Americans, but Tower's report distinctly negates this idea.

On the White River extension of the

Missouri Pacific a station has been named Cotten in honor of the general superintendent, Wm. Cotten.

Mrs. Barney Quass and her two boys.

All three were badly injured. During the lunch hour the shoe of one of the girls struck the shoe of the father, which caused a spark in the flammable powder on the floor. Instantly the floor was ablaze. Water thrown upon it had no effect. The girls did not seem to realize the danger and continued their efforts to extinguish the fire, until a man outside warned them to run for their lives. Ten girls, four boys and one man were in the factory at the time. All but three escaped—Florence Lipster, Wilbur Cole and a 14-year-old boy.

After the firemen had subdued the flames they began to search the ruins for the victims. Cole was dug from under the mass of debris and Florence Lipster was found soon after, and the boy, Arthur Conway, was taken out. None of them was seriously injured. Many occupants in the neighboring houses were injured. Mary Glueckmann, lying ill with typhoid fever in his home was so severely shocked by the explosion that he died in a few minutes. May Mayers aged 15, suffering with scarlet fever, was rendered blind by the broken glass thrown upon her as she was lying in bed near the window of her home. Pedestrians on the street were thrown down by the explosion, many sustaining slight injuries.

The two fatally injured are, Ben Cohen, aged 13, and Mrs. Anna Stone.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS BED

Peter Martin Expired at Home on North Church Street Friday Night.

OLD RESIDENT OF THIS COUNTY

Peter Martin was found dead in his bed at 5 o'clock Saturday morning at his home, 1561 North Church street. He had been ill for three days of congestion of the stomach but when he retired at 9 o'clock Friday he was feeling better and seemed to be improved. His son, Charles found Mr. Martin dead in bed Saturday morning.

Peter Martin was born in Ashland, O., March 30, 1836, and came to Illinois in 1867, and was engaged in the shoe business at Macon until the spring of 1894, when he came to Decatur to live. He was married to Arctilla A. McGown in 1868. Mrs. Martin died last February.

Mr. Martin is survived by two sons, William M. and Charles E. Martin and five grandchildren. He served five years in the civil war and was a veteran of Company H, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteers and was a Mason and also a member of the G. A. R.

The funeral will be held from the residence at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon and will be in charge of Macon Lodge No. 8, A. F. and A. M.

Coroner Dawson held an inquest Saturday afternoon and the verdict was that Mr. Martin's death was due to heart trouble superinduced by rheumatism.

THREE PERSONS KILLED

Three of the Employees Were Dug Out of the Ruins Alive and Unhurt.

AT CLEVELAND WAS WRECKED BY FIRE AND THE EXPLOSION WHICH FOLLOWED.

Cleveland, O., May 2—An explosion that caused death and destruction occurred in the plant of the Thor Manufacturing company this afternoon. Thus far three people are dead, 28 others are at the hospitals, two fatally and others more or less seriously injured.

The company is manufacturer of toy torpedoes and other explosives and was in the midst of its busy season.

The force of the explosion was tremendous and the windows within a radius of a quarter of a mile were broken. In the house next to the factory lived Maurice Cohen, his wife and eight children. With the collapse of the house, simultaneously with the explosion, the woman and four children were horribly crushed. All were taken out unconscious. Mrs. Cohen died on the way to the hospital, and her 12-year-old son, Maurice, died later. In the house directly in the rear were

A PRIEST STANDS ACCUSED

Of Murdering Sister of the Dean Whose Guest He Was at Lorain, Ohio.

STOUTLY PROTESTS INNOCENCE

Elyria, O., May 2—Rev. Ferdinand Walser, arrested at Lorain today in connection with the death of Miss Agatha Reichlin, sister of Rev. Chas. Reichlin, whose guest he was, declared he is innocent.

Bloodhounds were taken to the scene of the crime today persistently went to the room of Walser occupied at Reichlin's home the night of the murder. Later the dogs went directly to St. Joseph's hospital where Walser spent last night.

Walser persisted he was blameless and complained because Casimer Reichlin, a brother of Father Reichlin was not also arrested. Both the brothers believe Walser is innocent.

THE MONTHLY MEETING AND ANNUAL

election of officers next Tuesday afternoon is the most important event at the Woman's club during the coming week.

The election will take place at 11 a. m. and the ballots will be counted and the results announced by noon. The election will be followed by a breakfast, which is to be quite elaborate. The program of toasts and musical numbers will be carried out as was previously published.

Brakeman Elected Light of the

convention of the B. of R. T. which meets in Denver on May 14, as the representative of the local lodge.

Engineers E. D. Smith of Wabash engine 705, A. Johann of the 716 and Tom Owens of the 715 were all out of service Saturday.

Charles Welty of the Rock Island at Peoria is visiting friends in Decatur.

YANGER WON ON POINTS

BROAD STAYED TWENTY ROUNDS BUT HE WAS WOBBLY AT THE CLOSE.

WAS ALMOST A PRIZE FIGHT

The Boxers Came Near to the Limit Fixed by the Accommodating Judge.

Louisville, Ky., May 2—After having been placed under arrest at instance of Citizens' League, Benny Yanger and "Kid" Broad went twenty fast rounds tonight, Yanger getting the decision. Judge Caruth, before whom the men were taken, held that they could not be put in jail unless the contest should develop into a prize fight. He exacted a bond of \$1000 each to keep the peace.

The fight tonight went at a swift pace. Twice during the first ten rounds the men seemed to tire, but they recuperated quickly and went at it again hammer and tongs.

Yanger clearly outpointed Broad and drew first blood in the third round with a hard smash to the nose. Broad kept on playing for the body and his blows seemed to shake Yanger considerably. After this Yanger freshened up and Broad seemed rather winded. The Kid kept forcing the fighting, apparently playing for a quick finish.

Broad landed three stinging rights on Yanger's jaw in quick succession at the opening of the sixth. Yanger drove a pair of rights to the stomach in pile driver fashion and repeated the dose with a vigor which sent Broad into a clinch to hang on heavily.

Broad began slowing down in the eighth under a broadside of merciless body blows. Nevertheless his punches would jar Yanger when they went home.

Yanger began to feel round with upper cuts but missed. The ninth round developed a terrific exchange of straight jabs to the head with honors about even.

It was still anybody's fight up to the seventeenth, although Yanger appeared fresher. From this to the end they tried vainly for a knockout without success. The twentieth round ended with a freeze mix-up.

The decision awarding the fight to Yanger met with the approval of the crowd, Yanger having clearly proved himself the cleverer and faster man. Broad was very wobbly at the finish. Merely a Blind.

Louisville, Ky., May 2—Benny

Yanger, Kid Broad, Tim Hurst, referee, and R. C. Gray, manager of the Southern Athletic club, were placed under bonds of \$1000 each to keep the peace. This means that the contest will go on. The only possibility of prevention would be on the grounds of brutality.

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HUTCHIN & HARDY'S

Store--139 N. Water St.

Have one of the best selected Spring Stocks of Shoes in Decatur.

Ladies' Shoes for dress--The faultless Dorothy Dodd--and many others. We please the people--prices right.

Men's Shoes that can't be matched. They are H. & H. Special \$3.00; The Ralston at \$4.00, only at our store.

Shoes for Men and Boys for service that hold up and wear--goods that will do the work.

Give them a trial.



Dorothy Dodd

HUTCHIN & HARDY

Repairing Promptly Done

139 N. Water Street

SPORTS OF ALL SORTS

LOSE THE SECOND

Rockies Get a Game That They Were Not Entitled to Win at All.

TWO INNINGS WAS ENOUGH.

For Wright, Who Was Sent to the Bench on Four Singles.

Played	Won	Lost	P.C.
Bloomington	2	0	1000
Rockford	1	1	1000
Decatur	1	1	.500
Rock Island	1	1	.500
Quincy	0	1	.000
Joliet	0	2	.000
Davenport	0	0	.000
Cedar Rapids	0	0	.000

Rock Island at Decatur.
Joliet at Bloomington.
Cedar Rapids at Davenport.
Dubuque at Rockford.

Monday Games in Three I League.
Joliet at Decatur.
Rock Island at Bloomington.
Dubuque at Davenport.
Cedar Rapids at Rockford.

In a game that they had thrown away McFarland's men had a chance to retrieve themselves in the ninth inning Saturday, but did not improve it. With a score of 8 to 6 against them Weigand, the first man up in the last half of the ninth, got clear to second base on a misread third strike. Wittkow came to bat and was given his base on balls. With no one out Ross Thornton faced a rattled pitcher and a team that was upon edge. He was instructed to bunt and went out on bunt strikes. Hankey could do no better than force Wittkow at second. There was still a chance left. Weigand had gone to third and with Hankey was waiting for some one to do something. McFarland had the opportunity but the best he could do was to hit the ball down to short and go out at first and the score remained 8 to 6.

Wright started in to pitch his first game in the regular league season. He was taken out of the box after the second inning with a record of four hits against him and Weigand went into the points. He pitched a splendid game but an unlucky one and failed to save the day. Smith who pitched for the visitors was outbatted, but the team behind him, while playing lucky was fearful all the time and was due to go to pieces at any moment. Decatur played a good game theoretically but the theory did not work out. The visitors got a run in the first inning. Greene, the first man to bat, was given a base on balls. Donnelly sacrificed him to second and he went to third on a fly out to center. Then Kreba experimented. He threw the ball to short to coax Greene in. Greene did not have any more sense than to be coaxed and brought in the first run. Two men were out when this costly experiment was made.

That did not look so bad, however, for Decatur immediately tied the score. Wittkow got a base on balls and was sacrificed to second, or rather went to third on the sacrifice and scored on Hankey's beautiful three bagger. Hankey was caught at the plate on the dummy throw to second, but Rock Island seemed to be able to work it better than we did.

The second was where the real disaster occurred but Wright was not entirely to blame. With one man out Dickey got to first on a fumble at short. Then Smith made a hit and Dickey went to third, doing better base running than he ever did while on the Decatur pay roll. He scored on Greene's hit and Smith went to third, coming in on Donnelly's hit which sent Greene to third. Then Kreba experimented again on throwing the ball down to second and Greene scored. Lewisohn decision on this play was questionable. It looked to everybody except the umpire that Greene had been caught at the plate. Donnelly was safe on second and scored from there on Graham's single.

Wittkow opened the third for Decatur with a beautiful triple and Thornton was an easy out from third to first. Hankey got his base on balls. McFarland hit the ball for two bags, Wittkow scoring and Hankey going to third. Hankey and McFarland scored on Rossy Walter's single to left which Gray toyed with long enough to make it good for two bags.

AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Decatur	8	2	0	9	0
Wittkow, lf.	8	2	0	9	0
Thornton, cf.	4	0	1	6	0
Hankey, 3b.	1	1	2	3	2
McFarland, lb.	5	1	11	1	1
R. Walters, 2b.	3	9	1	1	3
H. Walters, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Van Borsum, ss.	4	0	1	4	2
Kreba, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Wright, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Weigand, p.	3	1	1	1	0

Smith, p.	1	1	1	3	0
Thornton out on bunt strike.	35	8	7	26	14

Score By Innings.
Decatur 1 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 8
Rock Island 1 4 0 3 0 0 0 0 8

Hits By Innings.
Decatur 1 0 3 1 1 0 1 1 0 8
Rock Island 4 0 4 0 3 0 0 1 0 7

The Summary.
Two base hits—McFarland, Weigand.
Three base hits—Hankey, Wittkow, Schmidt.

Stolen bases—Greene, Smith, Donnelly.

Double plays—McFarland (unassisted); Hankey, McFarland and Van Borsum.

Base on balls—Off Wright, 2; off Weigand, 1; off Smith, 5.

Left on bases—Decatur, 3; Rock Island, 4.

Sacrifice hits—Thornton, Donnelly.

Struck out—By Smith, 6.
Passed ball—Schmidt.

Time—1:45.
Umpire—Lewinson.

Notes of the Game.
Wright went out of the box or was taken out of the box on small provocation.

Ross Thornton had a lively day in center. He gathered in six flies and some of them were hard to get.

This early in the season it is necessary to remark that Decatur got the worst of the umpiring.

Not a strike out is accredited to the Decatur pitchers, but neither of them was hit hard.

Jacobson and Weigand look about good enough.

Donnelly was so swelled up over his victory that it was necessary to pry him into the bus in order to get him back to the city. The bus could not hold him and was almost a complete wreck by the time the hotel was reached. The manager had expanded to such an extent that when the vehicle stopped it was necessary to take it apart in order to get him out.

Decatur is going out to win today's game. Two out of three with each sub will be an average that will win any pennant.

Decatur Specials vs. Maroa.
The Decatur Specials will go to Maroa today to play the team of that place. It is expected to be a hot game for the sizes of the teams. The Decatur Specials have won one game out of two. The line up and batting order for the Specials is as follows:

Brownback, s. s.; Owens, c.; Brinklinger, p.; Long, r. f.; Hipes, 1b.; Kepler, l. f.; F. Harry, 2nd b.; Lynch, 3d b.; Wilson, c. f.

Arnold and Day will be the batteries for Maroa.

There are also three substitutes that will be taken along. John Sterrett will act as mascot for the Decatur Specials. This is the first game this season outside of the city. Quite a number of boys of the city will go along to witness the game.

The American League.

Played	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	8	5	.615
Chicago	8	5	.615
Philadelphia	12	7	.630
New York	10	5	.667
Washington	10	5	.667
Boston	12	5	.706
Cleveland	7	2	.778
St. Louis	7	2	.778

Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.

R H E
New York 10 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 3 9 2
Washington 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 4 11 3

Batteries—Wolf and O'Connor; Wilson and Dill.

R H E
St. Louis 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 5 0
Detroit 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 12 2

Batteries—Elevors, Sugden and Kahoe; Mullin and McAllister.

R H E
Chicago 10 1 5 2 2 0 0 0 19 15 5
Cleveland 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 1 1 6 9 3

Batteries—White and Sullivan; Wright, Pounds, Abbott and Remis.

R H E
Boston 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 1
Phila. 10 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 8 2

Batteries—Young and Griger; Plank and Powers.

The National League.

Played	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	13	9	.591
Pittsburg	14	9	.607
Chicago	13	8	.615
Boston	15	8	.652
Brooklyn	13	6	.684
St. Louis	14	9	.607
Phila.	15	5	.750
Cincinnati	13	4	.769

St. Louis at Cincinnati.

Philadelphia, May 2—Errors by Brooklyn and their inability to hit Duggeby cost them the game. Score: Duggeby 10, Philadelphia 0.

Phila. 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 0 4 10 1
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 6

Batteries—Duggeby and Zimmer; Evans and Ahearn.

Champions Lost.
Pittsburg May 2—The locals were unable to hit Taylor except in the second inning.

R H E
Pittsburg 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 4 4
Chicago 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 10 14 1

Batteries—Falkenberg, Wilhelm and Phelps; Taylor and Kling.

Cinched in First.
Cincinnati May 2—The locals won the game in the first inning.

R H E
Cincinnati 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 9 3
St. Louis 10 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 3 8 0

Batteries—Harper and Peltz; Sanders, Murphy and Ryan.

Cronin and Bowerman.

American Association.
Indianapolis, 5; Louisville, 3.
Minneapolis, 1; Milwaukee, 3.
St. Paul, 1; Kansas City, 5.
Toledo 10; Columbus 9.

Western League.
St. Joseph, 1; Peoria, 7.
Kansas City, 16; Milwaukee, 11.
Denver, 2; Des Moines, 2.

Colorado Springs, 3; Omaha, 2.

Old Battleship McGreevy.
Wins His First Encounter From Wagon of the Convicts.

Bloomington, May 2—In a pitchers' battle McGreevy had the best of it and Bloomington shut Joliet out.

Bloomington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0
Joliet 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1

Batteries—McGreevy and Donovan; Wenig and Ausmussen.

Postponed.
Davenport, Ia., May 2—Postponed—Rain.

Rockford, Ill., May 2—Postponed—Rain.

College Games.
Ithaca, N. Y., May 2—Cornell 10; Princeton, 3.

Madison, Wis., May 2—Wisconsin, 18; Northwestern 8.

Beloit, Wis., May 2—Beloit, 6; Notre Dame, 12.

Champaign, Ill., May 2—Illinois, 10; Purdue, 2.

Philadelphia, May 2—Yale 5, Pennsylvania, 2.

Cambridge, Mass., May 2—Harvard 8, Williams, 2.

Ann Arbor, Mich., May 2—University of Michigan, 13; Chicago, 4.

Splinters of Sport.
Stahl has decided to join the Boston team. He will be with them after June.

Jim Jeffries announces that he and Bob Fitzsimmons will leave for Chattanooga this week where they will give a sparring exhibition in that city on May 8. After the exhibition Jeffries says he will start for California, accompanied by Bob Fitzsimmons and Joe Egan. There he will begin training for his coming battle with Jim Corbett, which will be fought before the Yosemite athletic club of San Francisco the early part of August.

The champion will be assisted in his training by Billy Delaney, Bob Fitzsimmons and Jack Jeffries, his brother. He says that he will do the bulk of his boxing with Fitzsimmons while preparing for the fight. Jeffries says he is in fine shape at present. Jim Corbett will also start for California about the same time as Jeffries. He has not been home in over five years, and on that account he has decided to make the trip earlier than usual, so as to get a few weeks' recreation there before starting in on his course of hard work for the battle. Corbett will meet Billy Delaney, manager of Jeffries, in San Francisco on May 15 for the purpose of either accepting the club's offer of 70 per cent of the gross receipts or their guaranteed purse of \$20,000. Corbett has practically decided to accept the club's purse of \$20,000.

Davy Crockett has arrived from the south to cover first for Davenport.

There is a contest on over Hackett, the big right fielder of the Davenport team, and it seems that he was spoken for first by the Springfield, Mo., team in the Missouri Valley league. The prospect of losing him has given Manager Hayes the blues.

Kennedy, the former Evansville manager, has been released by Belden Hill. The Cedar Rapids Republican says that he had a great deal to do with the release of the first place and his prospect, who is small to keep up with the pace set by the rest of the players. Clarke, the pitcher who wouldn't play Sundays, was also released, being too light for this league, in which the playing this year is expected to be of the strenuous variety. To take the place of "Snapper" Kennedy on second base, Manager Hill has secured a star performer in Walter Hickey, the well known second baseman of the Western league, who may be depended upon to cover the second sack for the Rabbits to the satisfaction of all the fans.

Rockford unfurled the pennant on Friday.

Sam Goodman, who is looking after the interests of George Memsie, who recently stayed four rounds with Champion Young Corbett, is anxious to match his boy against Corbett for a 20 round battle before any club that will make a good offer.

Pope's Wonderful Clock.
Records Days, Hours, Minutes and Eclipses of Sun and Moon.

Of all the gifts presented to Pope Leo XIII. on the occasion of his jubilee the one most likely to arouse the artistic interest of the venerable pontiff is the Farnese timepiece, or horologium, the gift of the Count of Caserta of the House of Bourbon. This was made at Capua, in Italy in 1725, by Bernardo Paschi, a famous mathematician of his day. It was presented to Elizabeth Farnese on her marriage to Philip IV. of Spain, the grandson of Leo XIV.

The Farnese clock is composed of crystal and carved ebony. The ebony vase is soberly chased, but each angle of this octagonal clock is enriched with colored gems of great value. It has now been surmounted by two angels bearing the escutcheon of Leo XIII.

The back of the clock is as handsome as the dial and sapphire sparkle here and there amid the highly burnished works.

The mechanism is of extreme intricacy. Besides the hours and the minutes, it records the length of the days and the nights according to the season; the position of the sun in the heavens relatively to that of the constellations, and the eclipses of the sun and the moon. It requires to be wound only once in fourteen years.

Heavy Hitting.
Bolton May 2—The locals' heavy hitting in the first and eighth won the game.

R H E
Bolton 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 7 1
Boston 10 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 6 1

Batteries—Rittimer and Moran;

LOCAL AND OTHER GOOD STORIES

"That reminds me," said a man who heard the story, "of a similar occurrence that happened in Decatur many years ago. It was in the days when floorwalkers were unknown in this town. One day a woman came into the store in a hesitating sort of way and stopped just inside of the door. One of the older clerks went forward to meet her and learned that she wanted to buy a piece of gingham. He told her that he was afraid that it had been sold out but said that he would investigate. Taking the sample he went to the rear of the store and sized up the pile of gingham but he could not find the sample. 'No sir, by God, old sister, it's all gone,' he said, and wheeled in his tracks, intending to go back to the door where he supposed the customer was awaiting him. His almost fell dead with surprise when he bumped squarely into the woman who had followed him down the store and stood behind him while he made his comparison. Under the circumstances there was nothing for a man to do but to get red in the face and stammer and that's what he did."

The Old Sister Heard His Remark.

"See here, McGinnis," said I, "you admit that the whistle blew?"

"Yes, sir, it blew, sir."

"Now if that whistle sounded in time to give Michael warning, the fact would be in favor of the company, wouldn't it?"

"Yes, sir, and Mike would be tist'yn' here this day." The jury giggled.

"Very well. Now what earthly purpose could there be for the engineer to blow his whistle after Mike had been struck?"

"I presume that the whistle was for the next man on the track, sir."

"I quit, and the widow got all she asked."

They are telling a good joke in Chicago on Secretary Shaw and his encounter with a

careful woman. Secretary Shaw, tel clerk at the Au-Had to Furnish

ditorium who required

to cash a

check for him

without identification. Mr. Shaw ex-

plained: "But I am, Leslie M. Shaw."

"Why, I had a man tell me on-ly last week that he was King Ed-

ward. 'Poor fellow, he must have been insane. I am Mr. Shaw—Mr. Shaw of Iowa, one time governor, now secretary of the United States

treasury.' Fellow in the other day said he founded the Bank of Eng-

land. 'You see, I have only eighteen minutes to catch my train.' Which makes it all the more dubious. 'But look at these letters, my good woman. See, I have everything to prove that I am who I claim to be. Let's see that check is for \$235. That would do away with a few days at

least of my salary. I'm mighty sorry, Mr. Shaw, if that is your name, but I don't know it to be. You see the point?' The secretary hustled around until he found a man who identified him, and then his check was cashed.

Two sons of Old Erin stopped in front of the display window of a jew-

elry store and were

admiring the show

of precious stones

made there. "Would-

n't you like to have

your pick?" asked

one, and the other promptly respond-

ed, "It's not me pick that I am a want-

ing me boy, it's me shovell."

The Irishman was painting the win-

dows on the house a beautiful green

when he made a misstep and dropped

his bucket of paint on the walk. A

crowd gathered there and as usual all

sorts of questions were asked. The

last man up inquired with interest,

"What's the matter?" and the painter

looked at him a moment and then an-

swered, "Nowthin's the matter except

an Irishman just had a hemorrhage."

In the annals of the Chicago Press

club it is narrated that F. Hopkinson

Smith was one day

being entertained

by the club when

the subject of the

working hours of

Chief Clerk

Called the

Cholerio Color.

Washed man, dis-

cussing the time

when U. H. Coler

was master car builder of the Wa-

bash, with headquarters at Toled. At

that time R. E. Andrews was general

superintendent of the system. Telling

the story he said: "In those days a

certain train was to be attached to

instructions were given and the instruc-

tions had been coming every day. Col-

er was a man who could swear with

or without notes. His language was

generally sulphuric. He had that bad

habit of ripping out an oath on any

pretext, often without pretext. One

day the usual message came, "Put car

No. 2 on train 3 tonight. Signed, R.

E. Andrews." That particular day that

particular car was in the shop for re-

pairs. Coler was so well informed of

that fact that he thought that every

one on earth should know it. When

he heard that message that day from

the general superintendent he

wroth and roared out, "Tell me

go to hell." That was before a

petty official had a stenographer

all messages were recorded in a

book. The chief clerk who was also a

graph operator, and who didn't

have a rap for the majesty of the

Coler, wrote in the book "go to

hell." Then he began to

spread out the page so that

could see it. Then he began to

call on the telegraph instrument at

the room the picture of mighty

nation and quite by accident

over the message book. He

fainted. With one hand he

grasped the arm of his chair

and weighed 240. He shook

and said "Never mind, I've

him now." "Don't vent that,"

then collapsed. After that he

careful when swearing replied

to the hearing of his chief clerk."

